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ASK FOR "GREY EAGLE."

The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. IV—NO. 26. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877. WHOLE NO. 182.

From the Woman's Journal.

ONLY ONE DAY.

BY M. C. P. ASSONET.

"Man's work's from sun to sun;
But Woman's work is never done."
—*Old Proverb.*

There was a man who lived in the woods,
And this you may plainly see;
For he said he could do more work in a day
Than his wife could do in three.

"So be it," the good wife said,
"But this you must allow,—
That you will work at home to-day,
And I'll go follow the plow.

"You must milk the pretty, brown cow,
For fear she should go dry;
And you must feed the little fat pig
That lives in yonder sty.

"You must watch the speckled hen,
Or she may lay astray;
And you must wind the bobbin of thread
That I spun yesterday."

Then the woman took the staff in hand,
And went to follow the plow;
Her husband took the shining pail,
And went to milk the cow.

Tiny she hinched, and Tiny she flinched,
And Tiny she stuck up her nose;
Then gave the old man such a kick in the face
That the blood ran down to his toes!

"Soh, Tiny! Ho, Tiny!
My pretty brown cow, stand still.
If ever I try to milk you again,
I'will be against my will!"

He went to feed the little fat pig
That lived in "yonder sty,"
And struck his head upon a beam,
Which caused his brain to fly.

He could not watch the speckled hen,
And she laid astray;
He forgot to wind the bobbin of thread
He wished upon yesterday.

The dinner to get, the table to set,
The beds to make up smooth,
The house to sweep, the bread to knead,
"Too much for him, in truth!"

Dried apples to string, a patch to set on,
These she said nothing about.
"I much for a week," in despair thought John,
And he was no lazy lout.

"The washtubs to wash, the stove to make bright,
The beans to put baking for Sunday;
And all to be done before it comes light—
Too much for only one day!"

So Jonathan saw, by the light of the moon,
And the green leaves on the tree,
That the wife could do more work in a day
Than he could do in three!

"I CAME TO ASK—"

BY MRS. MARGARET ETYNGE.

Two pretty, old-fashioned cottages standing near each other on a secluded tree-shaded country road, separated by a little meadow, which from the birth of spring to the death of autumn rejoiced in waving green grasses and white daisies and yellow dandelions, and after that wore a robe woven of sunn-dakes, as fair and pure as when they fell from the skies, until old winter, to whom the robe belonged, hearing the returning birds ask for it for nides, gathered it about him and vanished again.

In one of them, the largest, in front of which was a neatly kept lawn, and at the back a small hop-house and no mature vegetable garden, lived Miles Guernsey and his man Mike, the one an old bachelor, the other, as he described himself, "a widdy man, thanks be to the Lord that sint *her* rest."

In the other—Rose Cottage they called it, for its rose-time it was completely surrounded by roses; they filled the space in front and clambered over the porch and up the sides of the house—had lived a quiet elderly couple for many years, until about a month before my story (if it may be dignified by that title) begins, when they went to heaven on the very same day, as they had often prayed to, loving old souls, and left Rose Cottage waiting for new tenants.

"Just as I'd got comfortably settled," grumbled Miles Guernsey, "to be all upset again! Other old men and women live till they're a hundred. Why couldn't these have done so, instead of dying at the early age of eighty? And there's no knowing who'll take the cottage. Somebody with cats, dogs, and babies, I've no doubt—three kinds of animals I detest."

"Throw for ye, boss," said Mike, with an ominous shake of the head.

There was something else Mr. Guernsey insisted he detested, and that was an old maid. "A man," he used to say, "don't need smiles and kisses and pet names and children hanging around him to keep him sweet, but a woman does. Of course some of the poor things can't help their forlorn state; the men don't propose, or they die and run away, or their parents cut up rough, or they have invalid relations to take care of. I'm very sorry for them; they have my heartiest sympathy; but, all the same, I don't like 'em."

And so when Mike came one lovely June morning to tell his master the cottage was rented, adding, with a sly grin, "An' shure it's a owld maid and her mother," Mr. Guernsey said something of which he ought to have been ashamed, and which for that reason, I shan't set down, and then went on sarcastically, "And now we'll have all sorts of 'sweet, cunning pets,' I suppose; but if any of them come near my premises"—furiously—"I'll poison 'em, wring their necks. Do you hear, Mike?"

"Faith I do," said Mike, grimly.

"I've lived here ten years," resumed the master, "in peace and quiet, driven here by an old maid in the first place, and it will be hard indeed if I am driven away by another. With a piano or guitar, no doubt?"

"Aither that last or a fiddle, sur, said Mike. "I saw a gurrl a-carryin' it in yesterday in its coffin."

"She'll play and sing from morning till night, out of time and tune, and I shall be obliged to close all the doors and suffocate."

"Anyhow," said Mike, "there can't be no babies."

"Thank Heaven for that!" said Mr. Guernsey, fervently, though I don't know but what the guitar's worse. You can scare young children by making faces at 'em. When do they move in Mike?"

"To-morrow, sur," said Mike. "Och, but it's drouth!"

We'll go a-fishing, Mike. Be ready to-morrow morning at day-brake, and we'll stay away a week. I never could hear the noise women make when they're putting a house to rights, as they call it; and if I can't stand it after we come back, why, I'll pull up stakes and go for good, that's all."

"Yis, sur," said Mike.

When Miles Guernsey and his man returned from the fishing excursion, Miss Osborne and Miss Osborne's mother and Miss Osborne's maid of all work were installed in Rose Cottage, and, sure enough, the first sounds that greeted the ears of the fisherman were the pleasant thrilling of the guitar and an equally pleasant voice singing an old-fashioned love song—not out of time, however, and decidedly in tune.

And the very next day a small dog, after sniffing cautiously about on the outside for a while, squeezed himself nearly flat, and, crawling under the front gate, frisked gayly over the tiny lawn, and from thence up to the porch, where sat the lawn's owner reading the newspaper.

The intruder was a bright-eyed little terrier, slightly lame in one of his hind legs, and he proceeded to explore about the old bachelor as though in him he recognized an early but long-lost friend.

"Mike!" shouted Mr. Guernsey.

"Sur!" shouted Mike, running out with a potato in one hand a knife in the other.

"Remove this dog."

"Remove it is, sur," said Mike, dropping both knife and potato.

But "this dog" clearly objected to being removed. He skipped nimbly around barking all the time to a "what larks!" manner; darted under the garden chairs; got entangled in a woodbine that was climbing to the roof of the porch, and tore it down; seized the knife Mike had dropped, in his mouth and made off with it; and the "widdy man" making after him, slipped on the treacherous potato and came down with a whack.

"This thing must be stopped *at once!*" exclaimed Mr. Guernsey, setting his broad-brimmed hat firmly upon his head, and grasping his cane. Out of his own gate he marched in the most dignified style, along the path, through the rose-crowded garden, to the door of Rose Cottage. "I want to see your mistress," he said to the black-eyed maid-servant who answered his ring.

"Which?" asked the girl.

"What?" retorted Mr. Guernsey.

"Oh!" I thought pr'aps you didn't know the old lady's laid up with rheumatiz—got cold moving. Will Miss Osborne do?"

"Anybody," said Miles walking into the parlor, as she threw open the door. Evidently Miss Osborne was extremely fond of roses. The white muslin curtains were looped back with sprays of half opened ones; a vase filled with them stood on the centre table; on the hearth lay shells from which they peeped, and a vine that ran up the window outside had been coaxed through a broken pane, and hung heavy with sweet buds, over the picture of a handsome young man in the dress of a clergyman. The guitar leaned against the arm of a cosy old-fashioned crimson sofa; a hanging shelf of books occupied one corner of the room; a mirror, whose tarnished frame was almost hidden by a pretty arrangement of autumn leaves, hung in the other. "Humph! she's got some taste," said the bachelor to himself, and began, without knowing why, to wish he were at home—in fact, was meditating an inglorious retreat, when the old maid entered the room.

Tall, graceful, with chestnut-brown hair parted simply over a frank, unwrinkled brow, and gathered into a silken net at the back of her head; honest gray-blue eyes that looked full at you; arched eyebrows two shades darker than her hair; small straight nose; cheeks a little faded, but still throwing out pink roses on occasion; lovely mouth, with the faintest suspicion of a shadow in the corners, which was instantly lost in a sunshiny smile.

"Our neighbor, Mr. Guernsey, I believe?" she said, in a remarkably pleasant voice.

"Yes," replied Mr. Guernsey, blushing violently (the idea of it! an old bachelor, forty-five his last birthday, blushing because an old maid looked at him!), and having uttered this monosyllable, he dropped his hat, and put his cane through the crown of it as he stooped to pick it up again. The hat in his hand once more, he went on; "I've called to see you—that is, your mother—I mean both of you, of course—In fact," with a sudden inspiration, "I came to ask you if you would like some trout; just out of the water yesterday."

"Oh! thank you; you're very kind," said Miss Osborne, a little surprise in her voice, and a puzzled expression in her eyes; and at that moment Mike's rough tones broke in from outside:

"I've got him, boss, an' the devil's own time I've had to ketch him. Bedad he's the liveliest *lame* dog I ever mit in me life, an' he's pull down the other vine an'—"

"Good-day," hurriedly said "the boss," flying before the old maid's questioning looks, and spinning off the stoop with such impetus as to knock down his faithful retainer. "Shut up, you idiot!" he said, in a hoarse whisper. "Drop that dog, and go home and fasten the vines up again."

"Howly Moses!" ejaculated Mike, as he disappeared in a hurry; "is it mad he is?"

"Oh dear!" exclaimed the old maid, raising her pretty hands and eyebrows as she caught sight of the "fine little fellow's" dirty paws and drooping tail, "he's been in some mischief; I'm sure he has; I saw your man. What has he been doing, Mr. Guernsey? In the kindness of your heart you're screening him; I know you are. Oh, Wait! Waif! if you weren't lame, I'd whip you. I picked him up in the street one day, Mr. Guernsey"—the pink roses were in full bloom now—"where some wicked boys had left him after breaking his leg, and took him home and nursed him well again, and the poor thing became so attached to me I couldn't bear to leave him behind when we left the city."

"Of course not," said Mr. Guernsey, adding rather irrelevantly, "I don't wonder at it. Good-morning." And so the acquaintance began.

"What a fool I've been!" said Miles, as, once more on his own porch, he picked up his newspaper again; "but, bless me, who'd want to hurt a lame dog?"

A week passed away, during which Mr. Guernsey only caught occasional glances of his fair neighbor, as she came out into the garden among the roses with a plain straw hat shading her face and tied with a bit of blue ribbon under her chin. "I always liked blue ribbon," sighed the old bachelor. "She used to wear it." "She" was the young girl he had loved some twenty years ago, and from whom he had been separated by the machinations of his father and her old maiden aunt.

All was calm and serene, when one morning Mike burst into the library, where his master sat, and gasped out, "Tibin lamb chops, sur, the dilicate tinder wans I mint for yer dinner, they're gone, an' the burrids's most frighted to death, sur, an' no liss—or may I niver shpake another wurrid—than fourteen kittens in the wood-shed, an' all on account av Miss Osborne's cat, the thafe of the wurrld."

"*This* certainly must be stopped at once," said Mr. Guernsey. Give me my hat, Mike;" and away he went, growing angrier and angrier at every step. His lamb chops! and no more to be had until to-morrow—good gracious! And fourteen kittens—gracious goodness!—to say nothing of the canary in a fit, perhaps its power of song scared away forever!

He actually banged the gate of the garden of roses; but his anger, which was up to "butter melts" at least fell to "zero" when he entered the pretty parlor. There sat the old maid, in a low rocking chair, idly swaying to and fro, dressed in a loose flowing wrapper, without a ruffle or puff with a golden-hearted daisy in her hair and another at her throat, and by her side stood the lean, lank cat with a squalling kitten hanging from its mouth. "Poor Mary Ann!" she was saying; "but where oh where are the others"—when she raised her kind eyes and met the not at all irate gaze of the old bachelor. "Glad to see you again, Mr. Guernsey," she said, in her frank voice, rising and holding out her hand. "Mother is much better, thank you"—in answer to some rather indistinct query on the subject. "Run away with your kittie"—to the cat. "Not a very handsome cat, is she, Mr. Guernsey? Poor thing! she came to our door one cruel cold night last winter, half starved and with the tips of her poor ears frozen off. I took her in, warmed and fed her, and she wouldn't go away again. To tell the truth, I didn't try very hard to make her; and I couldn't bear to desert her, when we came here, any more than I could Waif. He and she, odd as it may seem, are very fond of each other. But one bad habit, I'm sorry to say, I can't break her of, or haven't yet—a result of her early vagabond life in the streets; she steals." Then suddenly noticing a queer expression on the face of her listener, she continued, eagerly, "I hope she hasn't been annoying you in any way?"

Straight into those child-like eyes did Miles Guernsey look, and say, deliberately, "Oh, no not at all. I came to ask if you—'hat in' (growing a little incoherent), "your mother—of course I mean both of you—would like a fresh cucumber or two and some green peas" (with a flush of pride); "I'm ahead of all the neighbors." He meant the peas were.

A thousand thanks," said Miss Osborne.

"Nine hundred and ninety-nine too many," said Miles, actually smiling at her. "Good-day." And when he re-appeared in the study he had a daisy in his button-hole.

Mike came out of the dining-room, where he had been soothing the canary with the crisp lettuce leaf. "Well, sur," said he.

"Hang the bird's cage where the cat can't reach it, lock up the chops after this, and drown thirteen of the kittens," quietly said Mr. Guernsey.

"Mad is it?" Mike soliloquized. "He's madder nor fifty hatters."

"Good heavens! What man in his sober senses," Miles Guernsey asked himself, "would hurt a frozen-eared cat."

Summer passed away, carrying with her the fragrant roses and thousands of other beautiful flowers; autumn, in richly-tinted rusting garments, gathered the gold and brown and crimson leaves to her bosom, and bade the earth farewell; winter came, and flung downy snow flakes upon and hung glittering icicles from the roofs of the cottages and the naked branches of the trees—and the neighbors had only met a dozen times. But in that dozen times Miles Guernsey had managed to learn (principally from the old lady, a delicate, sweet faced woman, from whom the daughter had inherited her pleasant eyes) that the picture of the handsome young man in the parlor was the portrait of Rosa's lover, who had died fifteen years before in a foreign land, where he had gone for his health. "Rosa was well nigh broken hearted at first," said the old lady; "but time softened her grief, and now she can speak of him as calmly as she can of the darling little sister who died when she was a child." From the same source he learned that Rosa's father had been a speculator, unlucky in all his speculations, and that when, his last great disappointment breaking his heart, he departed this life there was very little left for his widow and children. "Robert, my only son," said the old lady, "helps us all he can; but lately he has married a sweet girl, who has patiently waited for him five long years, and now Rosa and I will have to live more economically than ever if that be possible. But, dear me, how I do run on, and how Rosa would scold me if she knew it! but you are so kind and sympathetic, Mr. Guernsey, that, short as our acquaintance has been, I almost regard you as one of the family. Rosa, my dear, I should like Mr. Guernsey to hear that new song your brother sent you last week."

"And would Mr. Guernsey like to hear it?" Rosa asks.

"How can you ask me?" says the old bachelor. "I am always pleased to hear you sing." By which remark you will perceive he had become entirely reconciled to the guitar.

It was the evening of Christmas day. Miles Guernsey sat alone in his parlor, thought on his brow and a pipe in his mouth, when Mike entered with a dainty rose perfumed three-cornered note.

"From the owld maid, sur," said he.

"Miss Osborne, you mean," said his master, sternly. "Don't call her an old maid again."

"Would Mr. Guernsey"—so the note ran—"give Mrs. and Miss Osborne the pleasure of his company this Christmas evening? Brother Robert and his wife have come down from the city, and there would be a little music, a little supper, and whist."

"Wait, and I'll write an answer," said Mr. Guernsey. And while Mike waited, he began to talk again.

"Shure ye heard the news, sur? the village is full of it. They say she oughtn't 'a done it; that it's incouragin' wickedness an'—"

"*Who* the dickens are you talking about?" asking his master, turning impatiently around, pen in hand.

"The owld—I mane Miss Osborne, sur," answered Mike.

"And pray *what* shouldn't she have done?"

"Taken Bessie West's baby, sur."

"Taken Bessie West's baby? Go on this moment, Mike, or I'll braid you with the poker."

"Well, you see, sur," Mike, thus admonished went on glibly enough, "ye know that unfortunate story about Bessie West, the purty sewing-gurril? Yes, yes—heaven knows I do. Not a woman's tongue within ten miles, except one, but has wagged about it."

"Well, sur, last night she died, and, she sint for the owld—I mane Miss Osborne. For she was frightened av the other women, they'd been so hard to her—bad 'cess to 'em!—an' half av 'em will chidder af their own, an' not knowin' what they're comin' to; an' the owld—I mane Miss Osborne, wint—"

"Of course she did," interrupted his master. "Go on."

"An' she prayed wid the poor thing, an' closed her eyes; an' whin she came away she fetched the young wun wid her, an' they do say she's a-goin' to 'dopt it, an' they'll never shpake to her agin."

"Which would be a very great pity," said the old bachelor, with emphasis, and rather a diabolical grin.

"Yis sur. An, now I suppose we'll be afther moving', *shure*, for it only nabed the baby to make it complete: owld—I mane Miss Osborne, cats, dogs, an' babies."

"Get me my great coat," was the only reply he received. "I'll answer the note personally." And the great coat on, away started Miles Guernsey for Rose Cottage once more.

"Bedad," said Mike, with an intoxicated wink, "if's mesiff knew he wouldn't shtand the baby."

Miss Osborne's parlor was that night, if possible, brighter and cheerier than it was on the summer day the old bachelor first entered it. Instead of roses, Christmas greens dotted with brilliant red berries hooped back the curtains, enwreathed the pictures, and dropped from vases and shelfs, and right over the wax candle burning on the centre table hung a bunch of mistletoe (sent with kindly greetings and a real English plum pudding from some kinsfolk across the sea), its waxen berries gleaming like cloudy pearls among its slender green leaves. Miss Osborne had evidently not expected her guest so soon, for she sat before the glowing grate fire with Bessie West's baby on her knees, its small pink toes held out toward the welcome warmth, and itself cooing and grazing after the fashion peculiar to extreme youth.

How lovely she looked with a spray of holly in her hair, a tender light in her eyes, and the loose sleeves of her dark silk dress falling back from her shapely white arms, as she held the child with motherly grace, and softly sang a dreamy nursery rhyme. Miles Guernsey thought of a beautiful Madonna he had seen in Rome as he looked earnestly at her, a moment before she became aware of his presence. ('The black eyed maid servant going out in a hurry as he reached the door, he had entered unheard.) At last she started up, the roses in her cheeks sweeter and pinker than ever. "A Merry Christmas!" she cried. "How good of you to come so early. I'll go call brother Robert."

"I don't want to see your brother," said the old bachelor—"at least not yet I came to ask—"

"I was sure you would," said Miss Osborne, breaking out into a laugh like a young girl's. "I told mother so this morning. I know what you came to ask."

"Are you quite certain you do?" said the old bachelor, an odd smile spreading over his face, until it danced in his handsome dark eyes.

"Quite certain," said the old maid, seriously. "But we really don't need your help, Mr. Guernsey; for although we are far from rich, we have enough to share with this dear little one, sent to me, it seems—don't think me foolish—as a precious Christmas gift on the blessed Christmas day—the day Mary clasped her beautiful Boy to her heart in the stable at Bethlehem. See, isn't she pretty? And so plump! Take her in your arms. I am sure you, who are so kind to cats and dogs, must almost love this motherless little girl." And she laid the child in the arms of the man who had never held a baby before, and who looked down upon it with something very like tears glittering in his eyes.

"Yes, it is pretty and plump, and everything you say. Rosa—pardon me, Miss Osborne; but please take it back. I'm afraid of it. It's making fearful mouths at me, and I'm sure it's going to scream," said the old bachelor, after holding baby exactly two minutes, the tears, if they were tears, gone, and the smile back again. "Do take it, I beg, or I shall drop it."

The old maid held out her arms. He placed the child in them.

"And now you must go to bed, baby," she said, turning away; and then turning back to say, with another merry laugh. "You'd scarcely believe it, Mr. Guernsey, but Waif is jealous, and sulks pass and her daughter."

And there they were—Waif on one side of her and the cat and her kitten on the other: all the objects of his detestation grouped together in one terrible tableau!

"One moment, Miss Osborne, before you go," he stammered. "I have come to ask—"

"Ask anything I can grant," said Miss Osborne, encouragingly, "and I will grant it, for you have been a kind neighbor—I hope I may say friend—and this is merry Christmas—"

"You to be my wife," interrupted Miles Guernsey, a wonderful look of love lighting up his face.

The baby would have been dropped *then* if he hadn't caught it. But he did catch it, and the old maid too, in his strong, tender arms.

I won't tell you what she said, but I will say that nowhere on earth was there a merrier Christmas party than that at Rose Cottage that Christmas night; and I will say, further, that the following summer a Mrs. Miles Guernsey helped to superintend the culture of the early cucumbers and peas in Miles Guernsey's miniature vegetable garden, and that a number of rose-bushes found their way across the daisy sprinkled meadow and over the fence to the border of the neatly kept lawn, and on that same neatly kept lawn a wee baby girl tumbled about unreproved, with Waif as a constant companion and Mary Ann, the cat, as an occasional visitor. And I will still further say that the next Christmas there was a grandma in the house, and a grandson with his mother's light brown hair and his father's dark eyes, and the most abject slave to both little ones was Mike, the "widdy man."

QUITS.

You scorned the rose I gave you,
And threw it heedless by—
My heart was in the token,
And your in the reply.
I've nothing more to ask you,
"Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye!"

"Oh, you say this gentleman was about fifty-five," said Canning to a pert young woman in the witness-box, "and I suppose now you consider yourself to be a pretty good judge of people's age, eh? Ah, just so. Well, now, how old should take me to be?" "Judging by your appearance, Sir," replied the witness, "I should take you to be about sixty; by your questions I should suppose you were about sixteen."

Wutteppdesittukqussunnowebturquoh.—That is the longest word in Eliot's Indian Bible. It means, "Kneeling to him."

CORAL JEWELRY.—A rich find is that of the United States steamer *Gettysburg*, of a reef of coral off the coast of Spain. The existence of the reef had hitherto been entirely unsuspected, but this is not strange when it is considered that soundings at a point twenty miles to the westward are only found at the great depth of 16,500 feet, and at 12,000 feet between, the eastern border of the reef and Cape Vincent, off the southern coast of Portugal. The coral beds of the Mediterranean have given employment and lucrative profits to the Italians for centuries, and are carefully protected by the government, being divided into ten patches, only one of which is permitted to be worked each decade, so as to give the remainder the necessary length of years to regain their growth. Coral is worth more than its weight in gold. The coral of commerce resembles a leafless shrub, with stout branches, or an exaggerated lichen, and is usually sought at depths of from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet. Off the coast of Sardinia some very fine specimens are found, of a yellow or saffron color, while the coral of the African or Barbary coast is almost invariably of a deep red or crimson shade. The white and rose-pink tints are most valued in Europe and America, while in the Orient the deeper shades are preferred. The coral imported into the United States exceeds in value $500,000 per annum, but as it is almost invariably brought here in a finished shape, it appears in the 1st of imports as jewelry or precious stones. The chief seats of manufacture are Naples, Marseilles and Paris. A few years since an enterprising American discovered a process by which coral could be closely imitated, and at a cost far below the real article. The imitation consists in combining collodion and camphor gum under certain conditions of heat and pressure, and the resulting compound properly tinged with the requisite color, forms an artificial color known to the trade as celluloid, which has become quite popular in the form of jewelry, beads, trimmings, etc. The real coral, however, is not affected in price and must continue to command a ready sale. As an evidence of American enterprise it is given out that a company is already organizing to work the reef discovered by the *Gettysburg*, and an ingenious Yankee has already perfected machinery and apparatus to lift the submarine wealth to the surface. An approximate idea of the prospective profits may be formed when it is known that a single ton of pure pink coral of the finest grade, at its present value, would be worth $1,000,000. From the reports received it is not unlikely that the wonderful reef will yield many tons of pure coral.

BRAINS OF CRIMINALS.—Dr. Benedict has examined the brains of sixteen criminals, all of which, on comparison with the healthy brain, he finds to be abnormal. Not only has he found that these brains, deviate from the normal type, and approach toward those of lower animals, but he has been able to classify them, and with them the skulls in which they were contained, in three categories. These consist in, First, absence of symmetry between the two halves of the brain; second, an excessive obliquity of the anterior part of the brain or skull—in fact, a continuation upward of what we term a sloping forehead; third, a distinct lessening of the posterior part of the skull in its long diameter, and with it a diminution in size of the posterior cerebral lobes, so that, as in the lower animals, they are not large enough to hide the cerebellum. In all these peculiarities the criminal's brain and skull are distinctly of a lower type than those of normal men, and the interesting question arises, how far are the evil acts of the criminal to be attributed to this retrograde development? The results of Dr. Benedict's researches, if confirmed by further examinations, will do much to shake many beliefs now firmly fixed.

A young scapegrace, who had left his father's house under a cloud and had exhausted his credit in Virginia City, Nev., telegraphed recently to his father to this effect: "Your son Walter was killed in the Consolidated Virginia this morning by a falling cage. What shall we do with the remains?" In response a telegraphic order was received with the laconic request: "Bury them." The young scamp took the money and had an elaborate spree. When he was in a condition for writing he sent by mail to his father the following note: "I have just learned that an infamous scoundrel named Barker sent you a fictitious account of my death and swindled you out of $150. He also borrowed $85 from me and left the county. I write to inform you that I am yet alive and long to see the old parental roof again. I am in somewhat reduced circumstances, the accumulation of the last five years having been lost—a disastrous stock operation—and if you would spare me $200 I will be ever thankful for your favor. Give my love to all." A few days later the young man received the following: "My dear son: I have buried you once, and that's an end of it. I decline having any more transactions with a corpse. Yours in the flesh, Father."

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, talking to his congregation on social friction and nervous temperaments, says: "Now and then I know that I run across a person that I have to flee from for self-protection. I won't trust myself in that person's presence more than about twice a year for any consideration, for I should certainly get mad, and I should expect the other person to get mad too, because we are built differently. As a sensible and a Christian man, I propose to recognize the great fact, that that person is disqualified for making me happy, and I am disqualified for making him happy. And so the great path of peace lies for us along divergent ways. Now and then you run across a man, you know you do, who is all claws, who scratches you, who bristles at you, and the old Adam rises as you see him bristle, and it is really only by stern endurance that you can tolerate doing business with him even at arm's length." It is hardly necessary to observe that this refers to Bostonians.

Wendell Phillips thinks our public school system is very faulty. At the American Social Science meeting the other day he said: "The fact is that many young people, graduates of our public schools, are not capable of doing any work for which any one should pay a dollar. Thousands of our public school graduates cannot write a decent letter at 15, nor even read a newspaper well. The old New England system, which made a boy work six months by his father's side on the farm or in the workshop after he had been six months at school, was better than the present one. From such a system it was possible to get such a man as Theodore Parker. Now, the public school hands a child to its parents with no means of earning its bread." He said he was ashamed of the schools of Boston, when their work was compared with the education given to a Canadian, Scotch or English woman of the working classes. These women know how to write better letters, and could spell more correctly than their American prototypes.

VIRTUE.—It is told of Brutus, that when he fell on his sword, after the battle of Philippi, he quoted a line of Euripides:—"Oh! virtue, I have followed thee through life, and I find thee at last but a shade." I doubt not the hero is slandered by this report. The heroic soul does not sell its justice and its nobleness. It does not ask to dine nicely, and to sleep warm. The essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough. Poverty is its ornament. It does not need plenty, and can very well abide its loss.—*Emerson.*

When "Lothair," the Marquis of Bute, was called upon to examine the scheme for decorating the new Welsh Catholic Church which he has been building, he found that the principal subjects for fresco and sculpture were taken from "the book of Saints." "But who are these persons?" asked the Marquis. "The saints," replied the architect. "Don't know them," Said the Marquis; "I will have no saints in my chapel that are not in the Bible."

Miss Gail Hamilton says gayly that her experience with free passes has been of the most short, slender, and spasmodic kind, but so far as it has extended it has been one of unalloyed delight. "It has always seemed a waste," she says candidly, "to pay money for going from place to place, because you want all your money to spend when you get there." I have never yet refused a railroad pass, and, Heaven helping me, I never will!"

A POLITE MAN.—A man "tightly slight" came in contact with a tree. As quick as thought he raised his hat, begged pardon, and passed on. Three other trees having met him in this unceremonious manner he doffed his hat, and placing it under his arm, backed up against the fence in apparent meditation. A friend passing at the time inquired what he was doing. He replied: "I am waiting for the procession to pass!"

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

—Sprague Mills, Augusta, Maine, employ 450 hands.

—The Butler Colliery of Pittston, employs 235 men and boys.

—Texas railroads are all overloaded with cotton, and running behind time.

—Five ships are building at Chester, Pa., giving employment to 1,500 men.

—The Philadelphia and Erie R. R. shops at Sunbury, are running on full time.

—The Pittsburg Steel Works are running day and night upon plow and tool steel.

—The American Iron Works, at Pittsburg, will soon commence running on full time.

—In the spring work will be resumed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Port Perry.

—The hands are now working ten hours per day in the lower railroad shops at Altoona.

—Philadelphia brews about 1,000,000 barrels of beer annually, valued at nearly $10,000,000.

—The Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

—Fort Scott, Kansas, ships about 130,000 car loads of coal per annum, bringing in $340,000.

—The Lehigh Canal report for 1876 shows an increase of shipment of 50,000 tons over 1875.

—The Mineral Paint Company, of Sterling, Illinois, turned out last year 4,000 barrels of paint.

—Three producing oil wells were added to the Warren list, last week. So says the *Titusville Courier.*

—The stove moulders of Albany and Troy are in conflict with their employers on the subject of wages.

—W. H. Wilkinson, Springfield, Mass., has manufactured 180,000 bayonet scabbards for the Turks.

—The Laramie Iron works, Wyoming, have a capacity of turning out over sixty tons of rails per day.

—The largest cotton mills in the United States are the Harmony, Cohoes, N. Y., which have 275,000 spindles.

—From $50,000 to $50,000 worth of gold per month reaches Atlanta from the mining region of Northern Georgia.

—Tennessee has 220 convicts at work on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The road will soon reach Chattanooga.

—After laying idle for some time, No. 5 furnace of Crane Iron Works, Catasauqua, is being cleared preparatory to filling up.

—The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, is filling an order for 2,000,000 cartridges for the Turkish government.

—About $100,000 worth of cheese was manufactured in Trumbull county, Ohio, during the months of September and October.

—The Phœnix pottery, at Phœnixville, which has been standing idel for some time past, is to go into operation early in February.

—The Southern Pacific Railroad has received 250,000 ties within about two months. These will suffice to lay 120 miles of road.

—Forty-three brakmen were recently discharged from the service of the Reading Railroad Company. Most of them reside at Reading.

—A new vein of iron ore, eight feet in thickness, and richer than that of the old drifts, has been opened in Ferguson's Valley, Mifflin county.

—All engineers and conductors on the Erie railway, running passenger trains, have received strict orders not to attempt to make up any lost time.

—Orrin, Benedict & Co., hag manufacturers of New York, have filled, with liabilities of $150,000. Their factory at Bethel, Conn. employed 200 hands.

—The new coal bed in Western Wyoming is said to be 1,000 feet thick, and to cover an area of not less than thirty miles square. The coal is represented as a splendid coke.

—Owing to the threatening condition of the Eastern question our firearms manufacturers are driven with business in filling orders for all classes of war arms and munitions.

—Seven of the eleven blast furnaces in Pittsburg are blowing, four being idle. The yearly capacity of those in blast is about 170,000 net tons, and those out, about 58,000 net tons.

—The Dickson Manufacturing Company are busy filling orders for locomotives, and will be able to give work to a considerable number of mechanics until the opening of spring, with fair prospects for the future.

—There were launched in the Bath district, Maine, during the year 1876, 46 ships of

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—No. 48 Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St.
BRISTOL, PA.

Thursday, February 1, 1877.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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—The Compromise Electoral bill has passed both houses of Congress by large majorities—the Senate on last Thursday morning, after an all-night session, by a vote of 47 to 17; and the House on Friday by a vote of 191 to 86. In the Senate only one Democrat, Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, recorded his vote in the negative. In the House only 17 of the 86 nays were Democrats. A majority of the Republican Senators voted for the bill, but two-thirds of the Republican members of the House opposed it.

The President signed the measure on Monday. On Tuesday the Senate elected Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen (Reps.) and Messrs. Thurman and Bayard (Dems.) members of the Commission on the part of that body; the House selected Messrs. Payne, Hunton and Abbott (Dems.) and Messrs. Garfield and Hoar (Reps.) on its part. Justices Clifford, Field, Miller and Strong, named in the bill, have selected Justice Bradley as the fifth member of the judicial part of the High Tripartite Commission. The Supreme Court will take a recess for two or three weeks to give the Judges time to attend to their extra-judicial duties, and the Commission will hold its sessions in the Supreme Court Room.

Under the bill the two houses are to meet in joint convention in the Hall of the House to-day to commence the counting of the Electoral votes, the President of the Senate presiding and opening the returns. The count will proceed with the States alphabetically and until a contested State is reached. If there be but one return from the State in question the return will be counted unless both houses vote to reject it. The count will probably reach Florida without serious if any contest. From this State there have been received two sets of returns, and here the work of the Commission will commence. The papers will be referred to that tribunal at once, and the labors of the joint meeting be suspended until the verdict has been returned, when the count will be resumed and the return recognized by the Commission will be counted. The next issue will be on Louisiana, which must take the same course, the farther count awaiting the result. Then the count will again proceed as far as Oregon. That fraud adjudicated, South Carolina will present the last point of difference, and that decided the end will soon be reached.

If all the contested points are decided in favor of Hayes and Wheeler their election will be proclaimed. If either of the disputed States should be given to Tilden and Hendricks it would ensure their election. If but two votes should be counted from Oregon there might be a tie and a declaration that neither candidate had the requisite number of votes, and the election be sent to the House. Another question may arise also, for which we have seen no provision for decision, to wit: In the event of the Louisiana votes being rejected will that State be held as not having appointed Electors? If this be answered in the affirmative, such throwing out would ensure the election of Tilden, as he would then have a majority of "the whole number of Electors appointed" as required by the Constitution. If it be held that 185 votes are necessary to elect, then the rejection of either Louisiana or Florida would result in throwing the election into the House—unless the improbable act of counting the Cronin vote for Tilden should be consummated and Tilden thus given the needed vote. The points of controversy are numerous enough to attach the most intense interest to the proceedings of the Commission; although that interest would suddenly collapse should the first point be decided in favor of Tilden, or at any subsequent point if concluded in his favor.

—Joseph P. Bradley, the fifth Justice of the Supreme Court selected to serve on the Electoral Commission, was born in Berne, Albany county N. Y., March 14, 1813. He was a graduate from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1836, and, after teaching in an academy at Millstone, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1839. He practiced law in Newark from that time until his appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, March 21, 1870. He never took an active part in politics, but was a Republican Presidential elector in 1868. He was a Whig while that party continued, and afterward became a moderate Republican, though he was never identified with the anti-slavery movement. He was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war of the Rebellion. His grandfather served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812. At the time of Justice Bradley's appointment to the Supreme Court bench it was understood that it, as well as that of Justice Strong, was for the purpose of reversing a previous decision of the court adverse to the Legal Tender act. The most important judicial decision he has rendered since then was in the Grant Parish cases in Louisiana, in which the suits were dismissed because of the insufficiency of the indictments. He was sustained by the full bench.

Justice Clifford and Field are claimed as being in sympathy with the Democratic party, and Justice Miller and Strong as in sympathy with the Republicans, though all except Justice Clifford were appointed by Republican Presidents, and no words or acts are cited giving evidence of partisan bias.

—Signor Blitz, widely known as a gifted ventriloquist and prestidigitateur, died on Sunday morning at his home in Philadelphia, after a painful and protracted illness. He was born in the town of Deal, Kent, England, in 1810, and when in his thirteenth year went to the continent and began his public career in Hamburg, Prussia. His youth and surprising skill soon attracted large audiences to his entertainments, and he afterward appeared in many of the larger cities of Europe. In 1834 he came to the United States, and since then has been almost constantly before the public in all parts of the country. His skill in his art was rare in the profession. His startling performances—the yards of ribbon he could display at a given time, his power of making himself present in more than one place at the same moment, and of summoning material objects to his person and commanding them away—are remembered by the thousands who have seen him on the stage; while the trained canary birds are fresh in many persons recollections. Signor Blitz leaves a wife, son, and two daughters, the latter being the prima donna, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, and Mrs. Thomas Metz, the pianist.

—The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has been a large gainer, in its different departments, from the Centennial Exhibition. Among the gifts made by foreign exhibitors, Mr. Doulton, of Lambeth, England, presented a large portion of his valuable exhibit of pottery, and Messrs. Haviland & Co., of Limoges, have presented the large memorial vases of Limoges *faience*, accompanied by Bracquemond's tile-piece of the same ware, in which the artist represents, by an allegory, the advance of civilization. These last are valued at $24,000. Mr. Doulton's gift included the terra cotta pulpit and the tile-piece representing the embarking of the Pilgrim Fathers.

—At the meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society in Trenton, last Thursday night, Wm. A. Whitehead, of Newark, presented a document which he found in the loft of an old out-building in Trenton. The document proved to be a portion of the original minutes of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and, among other records of interest, contained the resolution directing the five New Jersey members of the Continental Congress to vote for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

—President Grant chooses a time when the attention of the whole country is concentrated on the political situation to submit a project for the immediate resumption of specie payments—specie payments not by the 1st of January, 1879, but by the 1st of March, 1877. His reasons for his belief show careful study of the subject, and will divert public attention, at least for a time, from a more exciting theme.

—In making provision for the sufferers by the yellow fever last summer, the authorities and people of Savannah, Ga., have established one asylum for orphan boys, and two for orphan girls, and two widows' homes for the needy and deserving poor; also a home for the homeless, where all who need food may get a meal, and where young women out of employment may find a temporary home until a situation can be secured.

—Morrow B. Lowry, the ex-Senator, who is an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, is said to be quite resigned to his situation, and apparently enjoys life. He insists, however, that those in charge of the asylum do not understand their business, and he is in favor of turning them all out and installing others in their places.

—The President is making the most of his remaining chances for fluency. Two interviews yesterday, and two special messages are coming this week. A third term would have made him a prolific writer and a brilliant conversationalist.—*Tribune*.

[Special Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1877.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

THE BOOMERANG MEASURE.

"Davy Crocket took his crooked gun, and fired round the tree,
The ball came back to where it started, and hit him on the knee."

The boomerang also sends back its missiles to endanger the person whose volition has let it fly. And so may the great boomerang compromise measure return to plague its worthy inventors; for many fear that the "settlement will not settle," and that the era of doubt and uncertainty of political scheming, plotting and planning, has not ended with the judgment of the commission of fifteen. But thirty-one legislative days remain before the fourth of March will step in, and demand the production of a President to be inaugurated; and now that the choice of the people has been overturned, and a grand commission been devised, to take the place of the voters of the country, and make a President, Mr. fourth of March may call for the man in vain, for our patent President making machine may possibly require more time in which to complete its work, and after Grant, instead of the Empire, which the Democrats have so long predicted, we may see the President of the Senate elevated to the Presidency, while we enter upon another campaign to secure a chief magistrate by the vote of the people. The friends of the compromise measure were sadly disappointed on Saturday, because the President went to Baltimore before the bill reached him, and therefore another Sunday had to be passed, with the danger of civil war staring the country in the face, as the friends of the measure affect to believe. It is expected that the bill will be returned to Congress to-day, completed by the autograph of the President, and to-morrow the two Houses of Congress are each to select their five members of the commission, and the four judges to decide upon the fifth. Thus by Thursday evening we shall know who are to compose this novel court. The places upon the tribunal, seem to be much sought by men of both parties, and if such a thing is possible as their reaching a conclusion which shall satisfy the country, their names will go down to posterity as the fifteen wise men of their day, and Solomon, in all his glory, will not have had a fame more deathless than theirs. But if the muddle is as great after they have sat upon it as before, and some other means still has to be sought, then the execrations and maledictions of their countrymen will be heaped upon their devoted heads.

THE PERSONAL OF THE COMMISSION.

The arrangement between the two Houses is, that the Senate shall select three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House three Democrats and two Republicans. The Republican caucus of the House has named General Garfield and Mr. Hoar as their two men. They are both able lawyers, earnest Republicans, and given to sticking to their point; and neither will easily surrender any right, which he believes he or his party possesses. The Democrats also held a caucus, but as no names have been announced, it is supposed that no agreement was reached. Where there are nearly two hundred aspirants, it is no easy matter to make a selection. It is now thought that Messrs. Hewitt, Field and Lamar will be the men. On the part of the Senate the members will probably be Morton, Conkling, Edmunds or Blaine, Bayard and Thurman. If too many cooks spoil the broth, what shall follow the association of so many lawyers.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

The four members of the Louisiana Returning Board were brought to the bar of the House on Saturday, and made answer that as soon as they had completed the canvass of the votes, they filed the records of the board with the Secretary of State of Louisiana, as required by the law of that State; and, therefore, the House had the "wrong pig by the ear," as they could not produce them if they would. But the furious Democrats thought they would not if they could, and so the gentlemen were remanded to the Sergeant-at-arms to be kept in confinement until they produce the records of their board. They will probably decide to sit it out, as their release must come on the fourth of March. Oh, shade of Calhoun, and the mighty authors of the resolutions of ninety-eight, what has befallen the unregenerate sons of State rights sires, when a Democratic House of Representatives will thus endeavor to invade a sovereign State, and take forcible possession of its archives, that it may find a road to still deeper infamy, and provide means to overturn a State election, and set aside the verdict of the chosen officers of a Commonwealth? "How have the mighty fallen!" One tithe of this usurpation on the part of President Grant, of the Republican party, would be deemed sufficient reason for loosing the mighty dogs of war, and drenching the land in fratricidal blood. Come, Mr. Democrats, remember that you are laying up a store of wrath against the day of wrath, and some day, the precedent you have established, may, like chickens and curses, come home to roost.

FERNANDO WOOD.

The immaculate ex-Mayor of New York has, for some cause unknown, been in a violent temper against President Grant during the entire session, and has, more than once, taken occasion to throw out threats of impeachment, and now he has secured a special committee of eleven, of which he is chairman, to consider the message of the President, relative to the use of troops in the Southern States during the late election. "On the principle of set a thief to catch a thief," the selection of Fernando Wood is appropriate. For the information of those who only know of Fernando since he set up in business as a model of respectability and purity of private and official life, it may be well to revert to the days when he was dragging the politics of New York city down into the slough of filth and corruption, from which it has not even yet emerged, to the day on which he wrote to Jefferson Davis, promising the aid of the Democracy of New York to help on the rebellion, and to the time when he made his furious protest against the stopping of the shipment of arms to his good friends in the South. Mr. Wood is not likely to have much success with his little scheme, and President Grant seems willing that he should have his fun, for he is fortified in the rectitude of his acts, and has nothing to fear from such partizan persecutions.

MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Morton's Committee is still taking testimony relative to the manner in which the elections were conducted in Mississippi in 1874 and 1876; and when Mr. Lamar presents himself at the door of the Senate as a candidate for a seat, he will be confronted with a record of the most damning infamy in the history of the civilized world. The slaughter of the Innocents at Rome, the massacre of the Hugenots in France, and the terrible *auto-de-fe* in Spain and Portugal, are hardly more terrible than the doings of Lamar and his friends in Mississippi. It can hardly be possible that an American Senate will stoop so low as to admit, as a member, a man whose election was secured by wholesale murder, and by the most audacious system of ballot-box stuffing ever known.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court held a conference on Saturday, lasting several hours, relative to the compromise measure; the topic of discussion relating chiefly to such disposition of the business of the court, as shall give the five judges, who are members of the commission, an opportunity to act thereon. The opinion is generally expressed that Justice Bradley will be the fifth member of the commission. The Judge is a moderate Republican, having been appointed by Grant, and has never been known as a partizan. It is now understood that Judge Davis will not resign until the fourth of March, when he is to take his seat in the Senate. It is given out that he decides upon this course because he has so many opinions assigned him to write, that he cannot complete them before that date. But another reason will suggest itself to the people. There is a hope that, by holding his present position until President Grant is out of office, his successor may be appointed by Mr. Tilden.

TIMON.

Here and There.

—The Gilbert family will give one of their concerts at the Morrisville Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening.

—George W. Shinn, landlord of the White-hall hotel at Newtown died last Saturday evening of typhoid pneumonia.

—Dr. I. N. Evans Congressman elect from this district, is at Washington familiarizing himself with some of the features of the National Capital.

—Thomas M. Coleman, the city editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* will deliver a lecture in Doylestown on Monday evening for the benefit of the Charity Fund of that place.

—Wm. H. Sands, the ex-teller of the First National Bank of Newtown, in whose accounts a deficit of about $6,000 was discovered, was held in $2,500 bail, by U. S. Commissioner Smith, on Monday last.

—Edwin Knight, county treasurer, on last Monday afternoon, fell from his pig-pen loft, and was found some time after in an insensible condition. His injuries consist of bruises about the head and sholuders, and some sprained fingers.

—A gang of lawless characters infests the neighborhood of Bryn Mawr, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. During the winter they have been stealing blankets, bells, whips, wagons, turkeys, chickens, in short, anything that was no harder to carry off than a red hot stove. The neighborhood made a raid on the gang last week, the occasion being the disappearance of a large flock of turkeys. Some six houses were searched in the vicinity of Bryn Mawr, and stolen goods were found in every house but one; lots of turkeys, but they were plucked ready for market, and could not be identified.

[Special correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31st. 1877.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—There has been no lack of exciting topics and lively debates in both the Senate and House during the last ten days. While the Senate has been fighting over a set of resolutions endorsing the Congressional compromise bill, the House has been just as earnestly engaged in debating the question of the removal of the Capital to Philadelphia. The matter of endorsing the electoral bill was practically settled in the negative by its reference to the committee on Federal Relations. There has been a rumor extant to the effect that two or three of the Republican members of this committee would unite with the Democrats and report the resolutions to the Senate with a favorable recommendation, and that then enough Republican Senators would vote for them to secure their passage. At last accounts however they still hung fire in committee and the general opinion is that they will never emerge from their present seclusion. Similar resolutions were offered in the House and were referred to the committee on Federal Relations of that body, without debate.

The proposed removal of the Capital to Philadelphia, received its quietus in the House yesterday, a motion to indefinitely postpone the question being adopted by a vote of 124 yeas to 57 nays. During the protracted debates upon this bill, its friends and opponents sometimes became very warm in their arguments, and both Harrisburg and Philadelphia, in turn, received some compliments of a very dubious character. Harrisburg was called a little insignificant, one horse inland village, that lived through the summer upon what it made off of the Legislature in the winter, and Philadelphia was alluded to as a perfect sink-hole of corruption, full of snares and temptations that would beguile simple legislators from the rural districts and ruin them completely should it ever become the Capital of the State. The debate wound up with a fight between the Philadelphia and Pittsburg delegations as to which of these two cities had been most successful in sucking the State Treasury teat during the last two years. The only point established beyond a doubt was that both had sucked hard and drawn copiously from the bags of the Commonwealth.

Quite a little breeze was raised in the House on Friday last by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Long of Allegheny, declaring that Hayes and Wheeler had received a majority of the electoral votes legally cast and were therefore elected and ought to be inaugurated by the constituted authorities on the 4th of March next. Seeing that the resolutions would be adopted by the House, the Democrats refused to vote and left the Hall for the purpose of leaving the House without a quorum. The yeas and nays were called, and as was expected there was no quorum voting. The Democrats thought they had accomplished their object and several of the more unsophisticated among them re-entered the Hall; whereupon the speaker ordered the roll to be called, and directed the doorkeepers to allow no member to pass out until it was completed. A quorum having thus been secured a vote was again taken, and the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Last evening, the House committee on vice and immorality agreed to report the local option bill with a favorable recommendation. Nearly every day petitions are presented praying for its passage and when it gets fairly before the House there will be a perfect deluge of them, from all sections of the State. There was a quiet but strong pressure brought upon the committee to smother this bill, but they have at last decided to let it loose and members will now be compelled to face the music. Notwithstanding the assertions of the friends of the bill and their seeming confidence, I am decidedly of the opinion that it cannot pass this winter.

As yet no bills have been passed by the House this session, but, what is perhaps still better, it has defeated several. Over a hundred bills, however, have been favorably reported from the various committees, and are in such shape that they can be disposed of without wasting any time. The session will probably be a short, though busy one. A resolution has been introduced providing for a final adjournment on the 15th day of March next, and it will probably be adopted. B.

GOTHAM'S CHAMPIONS.

More Light on the Bloodless Battle of the Diamond State.

It has been reliable ascertained that in the Bennett-May duel, the only persons actually on the ground and witnessing the firing were the principals and seconds. The friends who accompanied them kept watch at a distance and out of sight. The twelve paces were measured by Mr. Bennett's second. The manner of the principals toward each other was perfectly courteous, but neither uttered a word. Both used their own pistols, Mr. Bennett's being of English make, Mr. May's of American. When the word was given Mr. May fired wide of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Bennett fired over Mr. May's head. Mr. May's second then asked, "Are you satisfied?" "I am, entirely," answered Mr. Bennett in a clear, firm voice. "Are you satisfied?" asked Mr. Bennett's second in his turn. "I am, I am," replied Mr. May quickly, picking up his pistol, which he had dropped, and handing it to his second. Mr. Bennett had advanced, having tossed his pistol on the ground near its box. Mr. May, who had stooped again to pick up his fur gloves, seeing Mr. Bennett coming toward him hastily stepped forward, meeting him midway and cordially grasped his extended hand. Neither spoke, Mr. May turning to take his gloves, which his second had picked up and brought to him. Mr. Bennett turned to his second saying he was chilled through and would like a sip of brandy. It was supplied him from a small pocket flask which many in New York are familiar with. The two parties then repaired to their respective conveyances and were joined by others.

It had been previously agreed that if either was wounded or killed, the matter should be kept quiet until the other could leave for Europe; that if the result was as it proved, Mr. Bennett would go to Europe, Mr. May keeping out of town until the whole affair should blow over.

Miss May has recovered from her indisposition, but has been kept all along in ignorance of the duel, having merely been informed of Mr. Bennett's departure for Europe. It is still believed by many friends that in good time there will be a reconciliation and marriage. The story that Mr. Bennett has gone abroad, like Byron, to find another home, is denied by his friends, who confidently expect his return in the spring. It is known that his yacht is to be in commission next season.

ABDUCTED.

Monday morning a lady and gentleman called on Superintendent Walling at the police headquarters in New York city, and related a most remarkable story of abduction, which, if true, resembles in many respects the stealing of little Charlie Ross in Philadelphia. The statement was to the effect that John Kain, a wealthy butcher, doing business at No. 86 Centre street, in that city, sends his two children—Annie, aged fourteen years, and John, aged six years—to the school connected with the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, at Mott and Park streets.

It is the custom of the girl to take her little brother home with her at noontime, but when she inquired for him at recess Monday a number of little boys, who were companions and classmates of her little brother, informed her that a man came up to the child as he was standing in front of the school, and talking pleasantly to him, finally gave him a twenty-five cent silver piece, and telling the little fellow what fine things could be bought for it, induced him to go away with him. The children who witnessed the occurrence thought at the time that the man was acquainted with the boy, and consequently no alarm was giving until the child's sister inquired for him. She hastened to her father's house, and was then informed that her brother had not been home. A search for him and his abductor was instituted, but without avail.

A number of children who saw the boy abducted visited the police headquarters afterward, in company with Mr. Kain, and said that the man had previously offered another child twenty-five cents to go with him. The children who saw the abduction were so excited over the affair that they were not able to give any accurate description of the man who enticed the boy away. They declared, however, that he walked with a cane. The lost boy was stout, healthy, of prepossessing appearance, and had light hair, and was rather large for his age. He was dressed in a child's Ulster overcoat, with round Derby hat, dark knee trousers and dark striped stockings. A general alarm was sent out to all the stations in the city to look out for the missing child and his abductor.

—Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Company, of Boston, publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, have issued a splendid life size portrait of William Cullen Bryant, a companion picture to the beautiful portrait of Longfellow, published last year, and by the same artist. Either portrait will be furnished to subscribers to the *Atlantic* for 1877 for one dollar. It would be well if every one who appreciates our laureate (and who does not?) whose name is classical and whose poems are known wherever the English language is read, could have the pleasure of possessing such a fine work of art as this portrait.

—Mansfield Island, in Lake Erie, has been bought by a man who intends to stock it with black cats, and kill them for their fur.

THE ELECTORAL BILL SIGNED.

Senator Conover, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, at 10 o'clock Monday morning presented the Electoral bill to the President, who signed it immediately, and informed Senator Conover that he would send a special message to the Senate announcing his approval of the measure. At 1 P. M., Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., Private Secretary to the President, delivered the message to the Senate, but it was not read until a quarter to 2. The following is the text of the message:

To the Senate of the United States: I follow the example heretofore occasionally presented of communicating in this mode of my approval of the act to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, because of my appreciation of the imminent peril to the institutions of the country, from which in my judgment, the act affords a wise and constitutional means of escape.

For the first time in the history of our country, under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is understood that upon the disposition of disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for the Presidency is the lawful Chief Magistrate. The importance of having clearly ascertained by a procedure regulated by law which of the two citizens has been elected, and of having the right of this high office recognized and cheerfully agreed in by all the people of the republic cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress and to the nation my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of decision of a gravely exciting question.

While the history of our country in its earlier period shows that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and that the two Houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially have affected the result. For the first time, then, the Government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not the best calculated to produce an agreement or to induce calm feeling in the several branches of the Government or among the people of the country. In a case, where, as now, the result is involved, it is the highest duty of law-making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly, and just method of executing the Constitution in this most interesting and critical of its provisions. The doing so, far from being a compromise of right, is an enforcement of right and execution of the powers conferred by the Constitution in Congress. I think this orderly method has been secured by the bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and the law as the guide in ascertaining right, provides a means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct action of Congress, and, in respect to double returns, by a tribunal of inquiry, whose decisions shall stand unless both Houses of Congress shall concur in determining otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute, in whatever aspect they may arise.

With or without this law, as all the States have voted, and as a tie vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected, and it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive, or which should continue to hold office. In all periods of history controversies have arisen as to the successful choice of the chiefs of the States, and no party or citizens loving their country and its institutions can sacrifice too much of mere feeling in preserving through the upright course of law their country from the smallest danger to its peace on such an occasion, and it cannot be be impressed too firmly in the hearts of all the people that true liberty and real progress can exist only through a cheerful adherence to constitutional law.

The bill purports to provide only for the settlement of questions arising from the recent elections. The fact that such questions can arise demonstrates the necessity, which I can not doubt will before long be supplied, of permanent general legislation to meet cases which have not been contemplated in the Constitution or laws of the country. The bill may not be perfect, and its provisions may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions, but it is to meet the present condition of the questions and of the country.

The country is agitated. It needs aid, it desires peace and quiet and harmony between all parties and all sections. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle, and enterprise paralyzed by reason of the doubt and anxiety attending the uncertainty of a double claim to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right. Believing that the bill will secure these ends, I give it my signature. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 29, 1877.

—By reason of depreciation in value, contraction and demoralization of business, the rigid terms of the insurance laws of the several States, together with the effect of the publicity given to examinations by the insurance departments of these States, say the officers of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the company has found it necessary to reinsure in another company. This action, they add, was taken upon the advice of friends and counsel, as the best course to pursue in the interest of policy holders. For some weeks Mr. Kelsey, the State Superintendent of Insurance Companies of New Jersey, has been making an examination of the condition of the company. It was well understood that the result of that examination must compel him to put the company in the hands of a receiver. To avoid this, the proposition of the National Capital Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., to take the assets of the New Jersey Mutual, and assume all its risks, was accepted. On Saturday last the transfer was made.

The New Jersey Mutual was organized in January, 1865. It has absorbed the Hope Mutual, the Craftsman, the Hercules, and the Commonwealth, and recently had begun the reinsurance of the policies of the Continental. According to its last annual statement it had 10,755 policies in force, covering $19,389,123. Its accumulated assets amounted to $1,808,881.99 and a surplus of $365,725.99. If the policies are continued, the amount of assets transferred to the National Capitol are at least $1,800,000. If the policies are not continued, however, at least one half of that amount will prove of no value, being policy holders credits.

The National Capital Life Insurance Company was chartered by Congress in 1866. Its charter is perpetual, and the company has the right to do business in any State, subject to the State laws. About one year ago Mr. Benjamin Noyes, President of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company of New Haven, secured the charter of the National Capital and reinsured in it the risks of the former company. At that time the National Capital had a paid up capital of $150,000, but no risks. Since that time neither company has transacted any new business.

—A man in New Orleans advertises that he will give tuition in law, religion, and journalism, "fitting anybody to become an able lawyer, clergyman, or editor in one year."

—Charles P. Wetmore, aged twenty-six years, died on Sunday, at Cincinnati, from hydrophobia, after suffering from the attack since Thursday last. He was bitten last summer three times by one dog and once by another. Mr. Wetmore was a native of St. John, N. B.

—A young man of East Jaffray, N. H., who went to Vineland a few years ago to make his fortune by raising grapes, has gone home a wiser and sadder man. He lost $2,000 in 1874, and $3,000 in 1875.

—Vineland, N. J., is not a good place to make a fortune. During the year 1875 over three hundred places were sold for taxes, and many of its residents not being able to make a living have left their farms and returned to their former homes. These places were advertised for sale in Vineland papers of August, 1875, during the whole month.

—A young chamois has recently been made the subject of a lawsuit in the Swiss courts. The animal was caught by two residents of Diesbach, on a crag overhanging their property. The police contended that they had violated the feudal law in capturing a chamois under a year old. The hunters were fined by a court and condemned by a federal council, and the chamois was restored to the rocks and glaciers.

—Miss Adelaide Neilson, visiting the Virginia Legislature on Thursday ended for the moment all legislation, and was immediately surrounded by admiring statesmen. As she turned to depart, one of the delegates was speaking. Although he was addressing the Speaker, yet he managed at the same time to hear that the actress was leaving the house. He looked around to see her before she left, and as his eyes fell upon her he stopped in the middle of a sentence, in the midst of the most convincing part of his argument and in the most eloquent portion of his speech. He forgot Speaker, House, and Commonwealth. "Mr. Speaker—'er—'er—'er; yes, Mist—'er—'er—Speaker," but he could get no further on. It was evident that he could not speak and look at Miss Neilson at the same time. This wandering of mind and eyes was more than even the sedate, stately, and grim House could stand. The House of Delegates of Virginia roared. This restored Mr. Clarke, and like a man who had waked from a dream, he went on with his speech.

—Gen. A. J. Pleasonton has written a long letter to *The Chicago Tribune* on the wonders of blue glass. The glass which he uses is of a dark blue, the color being derived from a preparation of cobalt which is fused in the pot with the other ingredients. It is imported from France, and costs four times as much as American window glass. He gives in this letter his personal experience as to the curative powers of blue and sun-light baths. In October last he met with a very serious accident in alighting from a wagon in Philadelphia. His physician said that there had been no fracture of the ribs or bones, but that he would suffer a long time from the effects of the shock and fall. Liniments and plasters afforded no relief. He resolved to try blue glass. "In my bath room," he says, "I have a window with a southern exposure, arranged with alternate panes of blue and plain transparent glass. Uncovering my back, I sat with my back to the blue and sun-lights which were streaming through the window into the bath-room. As soon as these lights began to fall upon my back the pains began to diminish, and at the end of half an hour they had ceased altogether. Toward evening the pains returned, but they were much less than had been before I had taken the blue-light bath and during the night I was easier than I had been previously. The next day I took another bath of blue and sun lights, which effectually relieved me of every pain, and since then, now about three months, I have not had the slightest pain or sensitiveness in the parts effected—three consecutive sun and blue-light baths having completely removed every ill effect of my most serious accident."

—Capt. Clayton of the 9th Lancers, a bold, finished horseman, and a perfect master of field sports, lost his life by an accident during a game of polo at Delhi on Christmas day. This moves *Land and Water* to denounce polo as an utterly aimless and exceedingly dangerous game. "Possibly it may teach the players to cling on to ponies' backs—we cannot believe it will improve them in real horsemanship—and it may encourage the breeding of ponies. Strong cobby ponies are seldom fast enough; and quick, active ponies are just as seldom possessed of the requisite strength. The light, active animal and the clumsy one are soon fagged alike, the first by overweight, the latter by undue exertion, and in either case accidents are likely to occur. No matter how skillful one player is, or how perfect a horseman he may be, he cannot always avoid collisions with those who are unable to control their ponies, nor can he always prevent his own pony from plunging or rearing when struck by the mallet of a careless or awkward player; and so the bold player is more likely to suffer than the timid one, even when both are equally skillful. We would readily see polo abolished."

—The London *World* states that in the archives of the British Colonial Office is a letter from Benjamin Franklin asking for an appointment as distributor of the very stamps which brought about the independence of the United States.

—On Wednesday of last week, Mrs. Mary Geary, aged about 55 years, left a neighbor's house, near Meadville, Pa., to walk to her own residence, some distance away, but took the wrong road, and was found frozen to death.

☞ Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price 25 cents.

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CONSUMPTIVES TAKE NOTICE!

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

USE DR. PURSELL'S
Fever and Ague Mixture.

USE DR. PURSELL'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE. Use Dr. Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture. 617.

A TIME-HONORED SPECIFIC.—The long and successful career of DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into a brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medicine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diptheria, and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulous Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the fact that it not only entirely eradicates the diseases to which it is adapted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists. Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St., Philadelphia. 604

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DR. ALBURGER'S WORM SYRUP is pleasant to take and is recommended by all physicians. It has saved the lives of thousands of children and no family should be without it. Prepared only by DR ALBURGER, Corner of Third and Thompson, Philadelphia, proprietor of ALBURGER'S German Dyspepsia Bitters and Worm Syrup.

Advice at the office gratis.

For sale by Druggists and country store keepers.

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DUNN & ASHTON,
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Ready-Made Clothing
FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER OF 1876 and '77, which will be offered to cash purchaser at prices that will ensure quick sales.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
On hand, which will be made up to suit the varied taste of my patrons.
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IN
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A. LOWENSTEIN, The Great Clothier,
Offers a large assortment of Men's and Boys' well-made Ready-Made Clothing,
AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.
No Goods Misrepresented.
REMEMBER,
25 Greene Street, nearly opposite Taylor's Opera House, Trenton,
AND GO THERE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 319

AT DONNELLY'S,
Underwear for All!
WOOLEN JACKETS,
Woolen Scarfs, Woolen Gloves,
BUCKSKIN MITTENS AND GLOVES!
SPECIALTIES IN
FINE GLOVES, SILK AND LINEN POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
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Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Companions,
COMBS AND BRUSHES,
AND MANY NOVELTIES FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE,
AT RICHARD A. DONNELLY'S,
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Tremendous Sacrifice for 1877!
MUST BE SOLD.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.
THE BALANCE
OF OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
AT RUINOUS PRICES, INCLUDING
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REDUCTION! REDUCTION!
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASHMERE, Colored and Black.
Black Alpaca, Brilliantines, Mohairs, &c.
Also, Our Extensive Stock of Fashionable
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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Come for Your Bargains!
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DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
WAMSUTTA, NEW YORK MILLS AND UTICA, 12½c.; FRUIT, 10½c.; ATLANTIC, 6c., EXTRA HEAVY, 8c.
Immense Stock of CALICOES at less than Wholesale prices, at
J. J. SMITH'S,
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OPPOSITE TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE. 345

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Photo-Miniatures, Photographs, Ferrotypes, Frames, Etc. Particular attention paid to copying. 523

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Window Shades,
Decorations of Every Description,
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☞ All orders from city or country will receive prompt attention. 362

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Old Hats Made as Good as New,
AT HALF THE COST.
Hats Bleached, or Colored and Pressed, 40 cents. Hats Pressed and Altered in any style, 35 cents. The latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Colored, Bleached and Pressed, at short notice. Orders promptly attended to. S. A. MARBLE,
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P. B. MOYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Brushes. Pottery, Machine and Foundry Brushes made to order at short notice. A full line of Painter's and Artist's Brushes always on hand.
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Highest Cash Price Paid for Country Bristles. 256

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The Assignee of R. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
OFFERS AT
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At the Large Store,
No. 25 East State Street,
Opposite the First National Bank.
TRENTON, N. J.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
Of the Aforesaid Bankrupts,
Consisting of a very large stock of fine
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
Cloths and Cassimeres,
And in addition a large assortment of
FIRST CLASS AMERICAN
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Also a large stock of KENTUCKY JEANS and COTTONADES, &c.
MANUFACTURED GOODS!
Fancy and Plain Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Pantaloons and Overalls.
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Those in quest of Fine and Cheap Goods suitable for Winter, Spring and Summer wear, will be enabled to procure splendid bargains.
TAILORING executed in the best style in the second story of the store, where any person DESIRING can be accommodated, but are free to go where they please to have their garments made.
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"GREY EAGLE" IS THE BEST CHEW.

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LACE LEATHER, RUBBER
BELTING, STEAM
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And Manufacturers' Supplies Generally.
Liberal Discount to the Trade.
We solicit a call, and will guarantee satisfaction.
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GLASSWARE
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JAMES CRICHTON,
Is a candidate for the patronage of the citizens of Trenton and vicinity, in the articles of
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He will use his long experience in selecting the best grades, and will retail them at the lowest possible prices. He does not pretend to import his own Teas, but buys of the importers. Persons calling at the store, (whether buyers or not,) will receive all information. All orders will be promptly and carefully filled. [320] JAMES CRICHTON.

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Great Cough Remedy.
BYRAM'S Celebrated Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry Tar.
A Cure for Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Phthisic, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Infants in Croup, &c.
This pleasant and effectual Cough Remedy has been used in hundreds of families, curing thousands of severe cases.
Over 50,000 Bottles Sold!
Everybody Likes It!
Children Cry for It!
Everybody should keep it in the family.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 559

MAHAN & ELY
HAVE REMOVED TO
46 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.,
Opposite Hill's Confectionery, where they are selling
DRY GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, VIZ:
The very best Calicoes, ordinary styles, - 6c.
" " " choice styles, - 8c.
Heavy yard wide Unbleached Muslins, - 8c.
Wamsutta and others, of the very best Bleached Muslins, 12½
Fruit of Loom, - - - - - - 10c.
In constant receipt of the choicest styles new DRESS GOODS at corresponding prices.
MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY.
341

TRENTON
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE WORKS,
J. D. PAYRAN,
East State Street,
Near Canal Bridge.
258 TRENTON, N. J.

PEARSON & FELL,
Millinery, Trimmings, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c., at
No. 24 1-2 East State Street, Trenton.
A SPLENDID assortment of Millinery Goods, including all kinds of Silks, Feathers, Ribbons, &c. Hosiery, plain and striped. Gloves, Fancy Bibs, Ties, White Lace Sacks, Ladies' Underwear in great variety, Buttons of all kinds, Hamburg Edgings; and in short, a full line of Trimmings, Notions, &c. Stamping and Pinking done to order.
☞ Bucks County ladies are invited to call and see us when visiting Trenton. 575

ROBERT KENNEDY,
WHOLESALE
Chair and Cabinet
MANUFACTORY,
No. 5 Chancery Street, Trenton, N. J.
EXTENSION TABLES, &c. 575

NOTICE.—Save your Tallow, Old Lard, Pork, Butter and Grease of all kinds.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID or exchanged for Soaps. For information, address or call on E. C. NEIDT & CO.,
Corner Market and Union Sts., Trenton, N. J. And White Horse Road, Chambersburgh, N. J. Successors to A. W. Yard, and Sole Manufacturers of A. W. Yard's Superior BROWN ROSIN SOAP. Beware of imitations.
N. B.—Parties desiring to ship us by rail, will on information, receive our best attention. Respectfully
636 E. C. NEIDT & CO.

Watches. Watches. Watches.
AT COOK & JAQUES', TRENTON.
Engagement and Wedding Rings
on hand and to order,
AT COOK & JAQUES', TRENTON.
Ladies Opera and Leontine Chains,
AT COOK & JAQUES, The Jewellers
The latest in Solid and Choice Neck Chains, Lockets, and Crosses, at
COOK & JAQUES,
568 THE JEWELERS OF TRENTON, N. J.

HENRY HIRTH,
Dealer in
BROWN STONE, OHIO STONE,
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North River Blue Stone,
All kinds of Job Work attended to at short notice. Particular attention given to Grave Stones and other Monumental work.
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BEE-HIVE SEGAR STORE,
17 Greene Street.
TRENTON, N. J.,
Keeps on hand all the best brands of Segars and Tobacco. 673

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, February 1, 1877.

☞ THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'day, Jan. 25	15	28	21
Friday, " 26	9	40	32
Saturday, " 27	25	46	40
Monday, " 29	25	40	36
Tuesday, " 30	26	42	34
Wed'day, " 31	25	45	40

SORTS.

—Rev. W. B. Wood, presiding elder of this district, will preach in the M. E. Church next Sunday.

—The property of Wm. Carton, deceased, on Walnut street, was sold on Tuesday to Manus Waters, for $530.

—Richard E. Shaw is putting up nine new houses in the west end of the town, for Joseph Benrk and William Ettenger.

—Joel H. Sooy, has sold out his grocery store to Capt. John W. Montgomery, who will take possession on Monday next.

—The ferry boat Ellwood Doran is undergoing repairs so as to be ready to take advantage of the first opening of river navigation.

—Burgess Scott states most emphatically that he is not a candidate for re-election, nor will he serve another term under any consideration.

—An article on Osiers, written for the GAZETTE, and published on the fourth page of this week's paper merits the attention of Bucks county farmers.

—S. A. Gump will close out his clothing establishment, corner of Mill and Cedar streets, and give place to a trimming and notion store the first of April.

—Mr. Henry M. Wright, is about to make a change in his business, by taking into partnership Mr. J. W. Hawk of Bristol, now engaged in business in Camden N. J.

—The Flushing steam and saw mills were put up at Sheriff's sale on Tuesday, and run up to $2,200 when at the request of the plaintiff, the sale was postponed to a future occasion not named.

—A Grand Ball for the benefit of the poor of Bristol will be giving at Cabeen's Hall on Thursday evening Feb. 15, 1877. Managers; A. H. Jones, M. V. Dey, Wm. H. Milnor, Wm. S. Subert. Distributing Committee: Ellwood Doron, L. A. Hoguet, John Callanan.

—The body of Mr. A. Reeder, of Trenton, a son-in-law of Samuel Stackhouse of Buckley street, was brought here for interment last evening. Mr. Reeder was killed yesterday morning, having been caught between two cars while coupling them, at Morrisville.

—Mr. John F. Keneagy, who has for a long time past had charge of the drug store formerly occupied by C. H. Weevil, has made arrangements to leave Bristol and return to his native city of Lancaster, where he will be called upon to exercise his undoubted qualification as a druggist, for which his experience in Bristol has well fitted him.

—The sixth annual festival of Hermoine Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will be held at their hall on Saturday evening, February 17th. It is presumed that there will be a large attendance as the entertainments of this order are very popular, and always merit the commendations which are bestowed upon them for the excellent management for which they are characterized.

—Mrs. E. W. Hamilton has engaged Mr. H. Gates Peters, of Gettysburg, to take charge of her drug store. Mr. Peters bears testimonials showing his perfect competency to conduct the business properly in all its branches. It is the intention of Mrs. Hamilton to keep her establishment up to the high standard which a first class, well kept drug store should always maintain.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, January, 31st, 1877: John Brown, Eliza Breitweiser, Patrick Callahan, John Cox, C. G. Carlisle, Wm. S. Daniels, Mary Fenton, Alfred Gordon, Annie Hawk, Hannah Lassiter, Henry E. Morton, J. H. Park, Mary Philips, Hugh Sullivan, George Smith, Samuel Smith, Henry Thomas, Peter Vanzant, Mrs. Ella M. Walton, Josephine Williamson, William Wilson.

—Every one appreciates and knows how beneficial "sunshine" is but it is not usually the privilege of one to enjoy it after "the sun has sunk behind the western hills." There will be however an opportunity to experience the pleasure of "Sunshine" in the evening when Dr. Willits of Philadelphia, delivers his now famous lecture, next Tuesday evening, in the Baptist Church. This lecture is commended on all hands as the most fascinating effort of one of the wittiest and most eloquent lecturers in America.

—The Bristol Improvement Company has perfected its organization by the election of Joshua Peirce, President, Charles E. Scheide, Secretary, and C. W. Peirce, Jr., Treasurer, who, with Robert W. Rogers and William H. Grundy, comprise the Board of Directors. It is chartered under the general law, for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting buildings to sell or rent, for the accommodation of manufacturing industrial enterprises. Its capital stock represents actual cash value at present to the amount of something over $40,000, being invested in the Bristol foundry, $5,000, occupied by Thomas B. Harkins, at a rental of 9 per cent., and the remainder in the Bristol worsted mill, occupied by Messrs. Grundy Brothers & Campion, at a rental of 10 per cent. of its cost. It is proposed by the management to make quarterly dividends of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., or 7 per cent. per annum, reserving any surplus as a contingent fund. The stock of this company and of the Commercial Insurance Company affords the citizens of Bristol a safe and remunerative investment, much more desirable than the stocks and bonds of railroads, of the value of which they do not and cannot have any knowledge, and at the same time their money is placed where it operates for the benefit of the town.

—It has not been so very long ago since Bristol had no manufacturing establishments to speak of; no woollen mills, iron works, or felt mills to employ the idle, and attract the stranger to settle here; no newspaper to disseminate the news of the place and describe how beautiful it is for situation and the many advantages it possesses. But is is different now. We have woollen mills, felt mills, iron and other industrial works, and there seems to be a disposition to arise from the lethargy which so long possessed the community. But with all the improvements and new enterprises, there is one thing which has been overlooked, the need of which is frequently felt very severely, and there is scarcely any one but will concur in saying that it is something we should have. A new public hall is the improvement alluded to. But few towns of equal size any where east of the Allegheny mountains and north of Mason and Dixon's line, can be found which do not possess a public hall suitable for public meetings, lectures and public gatherings of all kinds. Even Hulmeville has a fine hall to which there is no more than one superior in the county. Doylestown also has her Lenape Hall. But we have no building with ample room and accommodations to meet the wants of our people when a lecture, a concert, or a public meeting of any character is desired. During the late political campaign, in several instances the public meetings had to be held out of doors in inclement weather, because there was no building at all adapted for the purpose. It will be readily seen then, that unless, while making progress in everything else we wish to be behind our neighboring towns in this particular, we should have a spacious public hall, one that would be a credit to the place, and afford ample accommodation for meetings and entertainments of a public character. What measures should be taken to enable us to obtain this much needed improvement, it is not necessary now to speak of. The main thing is to determine whether we will have it. Only let somebody make a start in the matter, and it cannot fail of accomplishing the desired end. Any persons having anything to say on the subject, we would be pleased to hear from, and publish their views. But it is time some action was taken in the matter, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the immediate attention of our men of capital.

Warminster Notes.

The small farm with improvements of Thomas Ritchie, near Davisville, has been sold by Yerkes, Bready Yerkes, to Mrs. Rosanna Berrell, of Warminster, for $3,100, to be occupied by her son-in-law, Spencer Search.

The evening meetings at the Davisville Baptist Church are very well attended.

Nathan Shoemaker, of Johnsville, has recently purchased the U. S. Government building at Fairmount Park.

The Southamptonville Lyceum has continued the old question for debate, Resolved, That the Grangers are a benefit to the farmer.

Tobias Snakenberger, of Warminster, has rented the house of J. Davis Duffield, near Davisville.

At the concert given by the Gilbert family at Ivyland, on Monday week last, there was a good crowd in attendance.

H. G. Montange, of Philadelphia, will remove to his farm in the spring at Johnsville station.

Elias Krewson, of Hartsville, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence.

Mahlon Sager, storekeeper at Warrington Square, will remove in the spring to Churchville, to engage in the same business.

John Fluny, of Warminster, has rented the large farm of Charles Rhoads, situated in Southampton, one mile west of Feasterville.

The Bristol Institute.

Shortly after half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the meeting was called to order by the President. There was a large attendance, and the audience presented quite an animated appearance. The programme announced by the executive committee was of a varied character, and as the evening progressed was found to be very interesting. It is true that there was considerable said on the Indian question, but even that was discussed from various stand-points so that every one discovered something to confirm and strengthen his or her pet theory of the way to solve the difficult problem. The entertainment of the evening began with a piano solo, by Mrs. Joshua Peirce, which was well received. A contribution from Mr. Henry G. Beoz followed, entitled "Gilded," in which he pointed out some of the numerous gilded—that is to say, hypocritical, deceptive—classes of people inhabiting this sphere of ours. Miss Mary A. Gilkeson then came forward with an "original contribution." It was a dissertation upon what constituted a good conversationalist. Her ideas were set forth with considerable force, and being in many cases of an amusing character, created ripples of laughter all over the house. A recitation, part of which was sung, called "Rock of Ages," by Miss Annie Pray, was very effective, and the song, "Come back to Erin," by Miss Maggie A. Bache, was much admired for the pleasing manner in which it was rendered.

An essay by Professor Kriebbaum, opened the discussion of the Indian question. He took the ground that the troublesome red man of the forest was more sinned against than sinning, but hoped that by a wise policy, which he failed to define however, the white people might come to understand their savage brother and eventually the white-winged messenger of peace take up her abode in our land and the Indian be treated as justice and fair dealing demanded. A recitation of one of Fitz Greene Halleck's poems by Joseph W. Swain followed, and then Mr. Charles E. Scheide sang a song which had a soothing tendency and calmed down any excitement that may have been engendered by Mr. Kriebbaum's essay, so that Mr. E. J. Wilson's sketch of "Frontier Life," describing so graphically the peaceful life led by the early explorers of California and Oregon was fully appreciated. This ended the exercises as far as the regular order was concerned and the President invited discussion on any matter that had been brought before the Institute. Mr. Harold Peirce arose and announced a desire to reply to a remark of Mr. Scheide's at the previous meeting that "there was no good Indian but a dead one." This was another installment of the inevitable Indian debate. The speaker showed from various acknowledged authorities that the Indian was naturally inclined to be peaceful and had never broken a treaty made with them by the United States Government until debauched and corrupted, and angered by the vices introduced among them, and injustice practiced towards them by the white man.

The editor of the "Portfolio," announced that only two contributions had been received, and consequently his portfolio was in effect empty. He suggested that the executive committee offer a chromo for contributions, and thought if that plan were adopted, his portfolio would be in a prosperous candition by the time of the next meeting. The suggestion was not acted on, but it is presumed that contributions will pour in upon the bankrupt editor from those who were made aware of the precarious condition of his journal.

Newportville and Vicinity.

The Neshaminy Lyceum met on Tuesday evening. After the transaction of the regular order of business, the exercises of the evening began. The president, W. P. Banks, made an address, after which Charles Sprague sang a song in an effective manner, and than the president followed again with an oration. It would have been greatly to the credit of those participating in the next thing on the programme, which was a dialogue by two young men, if they had remained silent, and uttered never a word, for their performance would have been a disgrace to a third rate minstrel troupe, and it is amazing that they possessed effrontery enough to get up before respectable people and make such examples of indecency of themselves as they did on this occasion. It is to be hoped that such shameful proceedings will not be allowed to occur again. There were select readings by Mr. Banks, and another song by Charles Sprague, shortly after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. W. P. Banks will deliver a lecture on Thursday evening next, at Union Hall, entitled, "What we live for." It is desired that the children who attend the school, of which Mr. Banks is teacher, will be present, as he will have something to say of interest to them.

John Garer was elected Vice President of the Lyceum, not John Craven, as was stated last week.

Mr. David Sharpless, a member of the society of Friends, announces that he feels a "religious concern" on account of this unregenerate portion of the community, and consequently will preach to those who will come to hear him on next Tuesday evening, at Union Hall.

The Social Union Club will give an entertainment in Union Hall, on Saturday evening next. The entertainments of this club are always well attended, and always give great satisfaction and pleasure. The programme announced, which is of great variety and quite lengthy, will consist of dialogues, tableaux, readings, recitations, music, both vocal and instrumental, and last, but not least in interest, there will be the "drawing of the ham," a performance somewhat out of the ordinary course of such entertainments, consisting in chancing off a ham among those who buy tickets for the exhibition. No doubt the affair will be a success.

Hulmeville Notes.

Last Friday evening the attendance at the Y. M. C. A. was unusually large, the stairway being crowded, and the porch in front of the hall filled with people anxious to see and hear what was being done. It was Lyceum night, which probably accounts for the large attendance. Allen Van Horn Jr., chairman of the entertainment committee, had arranged an excellent programme. Recitations were given by Mrs. Anna Perry, Miss Charlotte, Martha and Alexander Dixon, and last but not least, Chief Justice Thompson. Readings by Miss Jennie R. Harrison, Allen Van Horn Jr., and W. H. Johnson. Dr. W. H. G. Griffith read a very amusing sketch of a stroll through Hulmeville; the Dr. did not finish his article, and we are in hopes of hearing the rest at another time. A vocal duet "Larboard Watch," was sung by Messrs. E. G. and C. T. Harrison; a trio by Miss Minnie R., E. G. and C. T. Harrison. Miss Jennie H. Platt, who has favored us before sang "The Three Fishers." Notice was given by the President, Mr. Harrison, that an entertainment would be given in Johnson's Hall on the 22nd, inst by the members of the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of the Association. It is expected that a lecture will be given to-morrow evening, though we connot state whether it will or not.

Work in our mills will be started next week; this will be hailed with joy among the employees, many of whom have been idle since the factory ceased running.

On Tuesday evening, a number of ladies and gentlemen from Bristol and vicinity, surprised Mr. Johnson, at his residence. Having broght their music with them, they spent the night in dancing and otherwise enjoying themselves.

This Thursday evening, the children of the public school of this borough, give an entertainment in the hall. Mr. Knight has labored hard to make it a success. The Mozart Glee Club of Philadelphia, will assist in the music.

On Monday evening, the Y. M. C. A. held a praise and promise meeting at Fallsington, which was well attended, and on Tuesday evening they held one at Oxford Valley; the people here were used to this kind of meeting, and nearly all present took part in the exercises. At Fallsington, however, those having charge of the meeting were so well pleased with the interest manifested, that they intend holding another meeting there at an early day.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Often when my ears have been regaled with imprecations uttered in the streets have I wished there was a law on our statute books to prevent it.

A feeling of joy came over me when I discovered the following, and I hasten to lay it before your readers, hoping that it may be a stimulus to our officials to remedy so great an evil.

"If any shall profane, curse, or swear (this embraces the more common and coarse forms of profanity in the name of God and of the Saviour), he shall forfeit sixty-seven cents for every curse or oath, and if he curse or swear "by any other name or thing as aforesaid," then the forfeit for such curse or oath is forty cents."

In this town profanity seems almost as a watchword. We hear it from the aged, the middle-aged, and the little children who have scarcely learned to articulate the words they utter, and of which they know not the meaning. Anxious and careful parents feel the danger there is in letting their children mingle with those around them, and soon they realize the outside influence by hearing words both obscene and blasphemous uttered in all innocency by them. Children are the best monitors that older persons can have, they being but repeaters of themselves. The use of profane language is not only demoralizing to him that utters it, but the moral and spirited natures become seared in time by being compelled to hear it. As we have a law, and have officers professedly to carry out these laws, I would suggest that our Council commission their officials to put this law into execution, and let the fines thus collected make a fund for providing fuel to the needy in this town. I am sure if our officers are conscientious in the fulfillment of their duty, the poor will no longer suffer with cold, and our sense or right will no longer be shocked by the profanity in our streets. T. R. Y.

Yardleyville Notes.

The paramount interest in this stirring little town, seems to be at present centered in the doings of the institute known as the Yardleyville Lyceum, the meetings of which are held every Saturday evening, in Martin's Hall. Now these meetings have been and are noted for their versatility, profundity and general attractiveness as can be exemplified by the packed condition of the hall and the crowds that are obliged to leave for the want of standing room. Notwithstanding the confusion attendant upon this State of things, the Lyceum is conceded by all to be the best conducted in the county, and it is therefore much to be regretted that on last Saturday evening there crept into the quietness a disturbing element, incited by whiskey, which made confusion worse confounded on the stairs and landing, causing parties who should have known better to act in such a manner as to intimidate lady visitors. However they were dealt with summarily, on Monday two of the prominent members of the Lyceum, Mr. T. C. Knowles and Mr. W. F. Bayley, appeared before Squire White, and gave their evidence which resulted in fining one of the parties $5.00 and costs, the other $2.00 and costs. This, they say, is only a gentle hint, and they may rest assured nothing of the kind will in future be tolerated. They are determined to carry on the meetings and in order.

Drunkenness is alarmingly on the increase in our village, and youth who have not yet left school are known to indulge in this fearful vice. We have in fact just four more drinking places in the village than is needed, (any school boy can tell you the remainder, if you take four from four), and it is well when we find that we have even so small a number of brave spirits who are not afraid of the bragadocia of the populace. Truly it is time to find out if honesty and sobriety or whiskey is to rule our beautiful little village. The impetus has been given, and we do hope that the law abiding citizens will not allow the former apathy to rule.

Our people are not of a roving disposition, and we are to have few removals in the spring. One of our merchants, J. Betting, sells his store to Mr. O'Connell, and goes to Byberry; Mr. J. Shoemaker has bought the Swan Hotel, and takes posession April 1st. The remainder of our business firms remains as heretofore.

Mr. Edward Bayley is putting up a neat little residence on Main street, which will be for sale or rent.

The sleighing fever does not show itself in as malignant form as earlier, although there are very good grounds for indulgence in this pleasureable excitement of sleighing parties by moonlight as yet, but old Sol looks with disfavor on two much dissipation in that direction although he seems to be in a melting mood these past few days, and a trip through our village streets has something of high art in its execution, in order to reach your destination without a double fracture and a ducking besides.

Langhorne Notes.

Protracted meeting at the M. E. Church continues with increased interest. Mr. Townsend, the minister, has a natural eloquence, which glows with a profound fervor, and a harvest is being garnered.

Accidents and upsets are reported on all sides, but no bones have been broken, only a pleasant diversion in sleighing. Last Friday, Mrs. Mitchell Watson and Mrs. Wm. Livezey were upset and thrown out on the road leading to Yardleyville, opposite Joseph Eastburn's farm. The sleigh was badly broken, and the horse seriously skinned about the knees. Moral: Ladies should not drive!

Monday afternoon, the schools were vacated a portion of the time, to give teachers and scholars an opportunity to coast down Bridgetown hill. It was rare enjoyment; but the sledders frightened Samuel Longshore's horse, overturning the sleigh, and depositing the young man ignominiously in the gutter. That evening, old and young, save the devotees of religion, repaired to the hill, and with horn and bugle, coasted the hours away. Samuel Gillam and Son's horses were badly frightened by the sledders, resulting in a runaway, but no serious damage.

Randell Cummings lost a valuable cow on Sunday night.

The services of the new street lighter are a success in the dark nights.

The new jury on Maple Avenue have come to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and have decided that it is no damage to property to move in the fences, as the increased width of the streets more than compensates for the trouble and expense. It gives general satisfaction, though there are a few grumblers, to whom we say, "Be still, sad hearts, and cease complaining!"

"Attleboro' Sociable" is a social success.

Quilting and sewing-rag parties are popular, while the consuming of sausage and doughnuts is an important element of enjoyment.

"The Emerson" last week was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience assembled from the neighboring village and country districts. The exercises were of a varied character, interspersed with singing by Miss Mattie F. Knight. The question, "That Nature contributes more to Eloquence than Art," was fully discussed; three ladies participating with spirit. The question this week is: "That Woman is Man's equal, intellectually." It is looked forward to with great joy by the feminine element of our borough. The new officers took their places, and are as follows:—President, Thomas Allen; Vice President, P. H. Gillam; Editor, Harry Watson; Critic, A. Eastburn. New lights and new seats have been provided, and all are cordially invited to attend, and lend us strength by their presence.

—Oxford Valley Lyceum convened on Thursday evening, and at an early hour was called to order by the President, W. H. Suber, with an overcrowded house (at least the owner of the hall thinks there were about 300 present). The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read by the secretary, C. Wildman, which was followed by the election of officers to serve the next term of four weeks, which resulted as follows: President, Courtland Y. Stradling; Secretary, Yardley Stradling; Editor, Amos Spencer; Critic, B. W. Reep; Executive Committee, Amos Spencer, Aaron South, W. H. Suber. The Treasurer, Edward Malmsbury, and Doorkeeper James Spencer keep their offices during the season. "Faults of Conversation," was read by A. P. Stradling; "America Unconquerable," was recited by Yardley Stradley in a spirited style. Referred questions were answered by different members. The chairman of the executive committee read his report for next week's work, which is as follows: Readings, by George Hibbs and Mrs. Sallie B. Stradling; Recitations, by Mary Hutchinson and B. W. Reep; an oration by Wm. S. Minster. Questions were referred to Mary Hutchinson: "How is dew formed?" and "How many times is the word, girl, found in the Bible?" Sallie B. Stradling: "Is a circle around the moon a sign of rain?" and B. W. Reep: 1st, "Is it ever to cold to snow?" 2nd, "If it were possible to divide the population of the world as follows, viz: by placing all the male portion on one side of a deep river, and the female portion on the other side, giving them no means to cross except swimming, which set would furnish the largest number of drowned in a year?" The question for next week's discussion is, Resolved, "That the Indian has been justifiable in their acts toward the white man." Chief disputants for this discussion are, affirmative: B. W. Reep and Wm. S. Minster; negative, George Hibbs, Jonathan Kirkbride, and J. Ostrander. Debate was then in order on the question, Resolved, "That a thief is more to be feared than a liar." The affirmative was well supported by C. T. Stradling, Jr., Wm. S. Minster, and Jonathan Kirkbride, and the negative not far behind with B. W. Reep, George Hibbs, J. P. Ostrander and John Kelsey. The "Evening Star" was then read by B. W. Reep, which brought down the house several times, but was nothing to what followed when the "Bridgetown Good Intend Minstrel Troop" arrived on the stage. They gave themselves credit in the performances of the different plays, and all who were in the hall went home very well satisfied with their evening's pleasure, resolving to come again on some Thursday night.

MARRIED.

SWANGLE—CALLIN.—January 25th, 1877, by Rev. Dr. Knox, Thomas Swangle, of Tullytown, to Annie Callin, of Bristol.

DIED.

READER.—January 31, 1877, Ambrose G. Reader, aged 29 years. Funeral from the residence of Samuel Stackhouse, on Sunday afternoon, February 5, at 2 o'clock.

New and Notable.

☞ Motto Frames 40 and 50 cents at the Ark.

☞ Best mince-meat, 9 and 10 cts., at Wood's cheap store.

☞ For gentlemen's cheap furnishing goods go to Tyler's. Next door to the Post Office.

☞ For cheap hats go to Tyler's. Next door to the Post Office.

☞ John R. Boyd sells the celebrated Gray Eagle fine cut tobacco.

☞ For cheap clothing go to Tyler's. Next door to the Post Office.

☞ For clothing made to order from samples, go to Tyler's. Next door to the Post Office.

☞ Dobbin's starch polish, which gives that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work, is for sale in Bristol, at J. Wesley Wright's store. It costs but little to try it.

☞ The Grand Central Hotel, New York, although the largest and finest in the city, will be an exception, hereafter, to the general complaint of high prices. It has reduced from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

☞ Persons who are in search of suitable goods that come into every day use for Holiday Presents should not fail to call upon J. Wesley Wright, next to Canal Bridge, Millstreet, Bristol, where they will find the largest assortment in Bucks county, at as low prices.

A large line of Dress Goods at very low prices.

Ladies' Coats and Furs.

Merino Underwear for Ladies', Gents' and Children.

Gents' Merino Shirts, from 31c. up.

Ladies' Merino Vests, at 50c.

Hand Knit Zephyr Caps, Leggings, and Mitts.

Zephyr and Germantown Wool.

A large assortment of Cloth, for Ladies' Cloakings.

Shawls and Blankets.

Will open Thursday, December 7th, a large line of Standard Calicoes at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cts per yard.

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Boots and Shoes.

Stock of Groceries, very full.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THE BRISTOL BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching every Sunday morning and evening at $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Prayer Meetings on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, in the Sunday School room of the Church.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

W. H. CONARD, Pastor.

New Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL STEAMERS AND FARM BOILERS,

ROOT CUTTER, Corn Shell ers, Fodder Cutters, Grain Measures and Scoops, Grain Bags, Trucks, Straw Forks, Rakes, Axes, Post Axes, Post Augers, &c., &c., for sale at

J. W. CORNELL & CO'S,

Seed and Implement Warehouse,

88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

Farmers' Pocket Knives.

Reward.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for the recovery of the Family Bible and attached records belonging to the late Mrs. William Gibbs, at Bristol. Apply to T. JEFFERSON DAY,

723 135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

Boarding.

GOOD BOARD and neatly furnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board for gentlemen, $4.50; ladies, $3.00. Transient boarders will be accommodated. MRS. FENTON,

716 69 Bath Street, Bristol.

Lost.

ON the road from Cornwall's to Newportville, a diary containing a check for $50, (on which payment has been stopped,) and some papers. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by addressing CHARLES T. HARRSION,

726 Bristol, Pa.

HOUSE AND STORE TO RENT, On Mill Street.

Address, "OWNER,"

722 Bristol Post Office.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF NEVEGOLD, SCHEIDE & CO., having expired by limitation this day, a renewal of co-partnership for one year has been made by the undersigned, for the manufacture of Bar, Band, and Hoop Iron, at the Bristol Rolling Mill, under the same name and title.

FRED. NEVEGOLD,
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE,
EDW. WANSHOP.

Bristol, January 25th, 1877. 724

To Rent.

A FARM, ABOUT 55 ACRES,

At Cold Spring Station,

Two miles from Bristol, Pa.

Address, M. H. BROWN,

725 625 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a bill will be presented to the Legislature, now in session, for the repeal of the act entitled "An Act for the establishing of a Law Library in Bucks County," approved the Sixth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

H. PURSELL.

Bristol, January 31st, 1877. 717

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made, under the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Tullytown Methodist Episcopal Church," the character and object of which is the maintenance of public worship in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania; and for this purpose to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act.

B. F. GILKESON, Solicitor.

January 27, 1877. 720

LECTURE!

REV. DR. WILLITS,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will deliver his celebrated Lecture on

"SUNSHINE,"

IN THE BRISTOL BAPTIST CHURCH,

Tuesday Evening, February 6th.

☞ Proceeds for the Benefit of the Sunday School.

Admission—Adults. . 50 Cents.
Children, . . . 25 Cents.

718

E. W. HAMILTON,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

OILS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles,

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

The services of MR. H. GATES PETERS, a thoroughly competent and reliable Druggist have been engaged. He will attend to the business in a manner satisfactory to all.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 721

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877, the Real Estate of Jane Vanhorn, a lunatic, situated on Bath street, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Simons, Tomlinson's estate, and Wilson Randall, to-wit:

No. 1. Is a Brick Dwelling House and Lot. The house is 40 feet front and 20 feet deep, two and a half stories high, divided into an entry and eight rooms. The Lot is 54 feet front and 220 feet deep, having a good stable and barn thereon, and a good well of water near the door.

No. 2. A Frame House and Lot, adjoining No. 1. The lot is 13 feet front and 100 feet deep. The House is 12x28 feet, two and a half stories high, and divided into five rooms. Both properties have shed kitchens attached. This property is situated in a good part of the borough, being near the railroad and canal, and is well adapted for a store stand.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by

WM. KINSEY,

719 Committee for Jane Vanhorn.

REPORT

Of the Condition of "The Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County,"

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20th, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$226,852 27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	93,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand (par value)	10,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	40,808 18
Due from other National Banks	13,118 50
Due from State Banks and Bankers	392 61
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	8,500 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	3,139 87
Checks and other cash items	1,280 16
Bills of other National Banks	7,313 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	76 99
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	615 00
Legal Tender Notes	27,222 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tender Notes	15,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation	4,150 00
	$451,468 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$92,220 00
Surplus Fund	75,000 00
Undivided profits	6,986 34
National Bank notes outstanding	79,905 00
Dividends unpaid	365 85
Individual deposits subject to check	171,204 53
Due to other National Banks	24,200 81
Due to State Banks and bankers	1,586 05
	$451,468 58

State of Pennsylvania—County of Bucks, ss.

I, Charles T. Iredell, cashier of "The Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County," do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. IREDELL, Cashier.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 29th day of January, 1877. I. S. TOMLINSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: C. N. TAYLOR, EDWARD THOMAS, CHAS. MOON, } Directors.

715

Wanted.

A PARTNER WITH FROM THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in an established business. Address B, with reference, this office. 712

Will Sell at a Sacrifice.

HOUSE ON RADCLIFFE STREET, near Catholic Church. Very easy terms. Will trade for vacant lots or farm lands.

440 J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE DRIVING HORSE, six years old, warranted sound and gentle in double and single harness. She can be seen at the Cottage Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., any day.

605 WILLIAM H. STAAKE.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTY-FIRST

Annual Statement

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Bonds and mortgages, being all first mortgages on improved property	$461,907 00
Philadelphia city loan	186,216 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. stock	15,500 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. loan	10,400 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. loan	49,880 00
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. loan	19,500 00
Delaware Railroad Co. loan	15,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Co. loan	25,750 00
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co. loan	43,200 00
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co. loan	21,000 00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. loan	59,950 00
Elmira and Williamsport R. R. Co. loan	26,000 00
West Jersey R. R. Co. loan	10,900 00
Pennsylvania and New York R. R. Co. loan	26,160 00
United Canal and R. R. Co. loan	62,400 00
Southern Central R. R. Co., of New York, loan	20,400 00
American Steamship Co. loan	12,600 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. loan	14,836 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. loan	49,325 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. loan	8,600 00
Delaware Division Canal Co. loan	19,608 00
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. loan	12,000 00
United States loans	45,100 00
Pennsylvania State loan	21,400 00
Harrisburg city 6's, loan	18,360 00
St. Louis City 6's, loan	25,000 00
Delaware State 6's, loan	21,200 00
Camden County, 6's, loan	15,300 00
Cincinnati City loan	63,400 00
Pittsburg City loan	66,450 00
Newark City loan	22,600 00
Philadelphia Bank stock	24,700 00
United States Centennial stock	750 00
Manayunk Gas Co. stock	1,020 00
Real estate	60,000 00
Accrued interest	18,520 65
Loans on collaterals	5,000 00
Cash in Managers' hands	53,310 44
Cash in office and bank	22,592 11
Total	$1,655,717 20

WILLIAM G. CROWELL,

SECRETARY. 766

MEDICAL.

The following are a few more of the many unsolicited certificates testifying to the efficacy as a curative agent of Dr. James Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir:

F. G. Williams, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have been so much benefitted by the use of "Dr. Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir" that I am anxious other sufferers from dyspepsia may learn what a certain and valuable remedy the "Elixir" is. I suffered a long time all the miseries of dyspepsia, and had recourse to all the preparations for its cure without any relief, and I abandoned all hope of ever being better, when at the height of my despair I was induced to use Dr. Williams' Elixir. I did so, and do cheerfully testify to its wonderful efficacy. Though the cure was gradual, it was certainly very efficacious. It is now twenty years since I was cured, and I have not suffered from an attack of dyspepsia since. So convinced am I of the very great merits of the Elixir for the cure of the worst kind of dyspepsia that I have urged a number of my friends, similarly afflicted as myself, to use the "Elixir," which they have done, and by which they have been equally benefited.

Respectfully yours, &c., J. N. PRICE,
N. W. corner Twelfth and Cherry streets,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1876.

Dr. James Williams:

DEAR SIR: Deeming it a duty to you and the public, I take great pleasure in giving you the following facts: About ten years ago I was suffering terribly from that fearful disease, dyspepsia. I took several medicines recommended for the cure of dyspepsia, but without effect. I was finally prevailed upon by Mr. Jos. N. Price, of this city, to take your "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," which I did, and can safely say it was the only medicine of the many I took that at all gave me relief, and have since been perfectly free from dyspepsia or indigestion. I am never without a bottle of the "Elixir" in the house and would not be, as I find it the best alternative medicine I can get, and I freely say to all sufferers, Give it a trial. If this will prove of any use to you, use it. Respectfully yours, &c.,

ISAAC EDELMAN, Carpenter and Builder.
Shop, 208 Kelran street, residence, 242 Madison street, Philadelphia. Office and laboratory, No. 7 North Tenth street above Market, Philadelphia. Treatise on Dyspepsia sent free. No charge for consultation L. A. HOGUET, Agent,

599 Bristol, Pa.

Limited Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into and formed a Limited Partnership, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21, 1836, and the several Acts of said Assembly supplementary thereto, do hereby, in accordance with said Act publish the term of said partnership as follows, viz:

1. The firm under which said Limited Partnership is to be conducted is that of C. W. & J. PEIRCE, and the place where the principal operations of said partnership is to be carried on is in the Borough of Bristol, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania.

2. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing Cotton and Woolen fabrics.

3. The names and residences of the general and special partners are as follows, viz:

General Partners: Charles W. Peirce, Jr., and Joshua Peirce. Residence of both: Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Special Partners: C. Newlin Peirce, residence, No. 1617 Green street, in the city of Philadelphia, and State aforesaid; J. Livingston Grandin, E. Bishop Grandin; and Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin, E. Bishop Grandin, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Adnah Neyhart, deceased, and all of the foregoing residing in the Borough of Tidioute, in the County of Warren, and State aforesaid.

4. The amount of capital contributed by each special partner to the common stock in cash is, viz: C. Newlin Peirce, ten thousand dollars; J. Livingston Grandin, ten thousand dollars; E. Bishop Grandin, ten thousand dollars; Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin, and E. Bishop Grandin, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Adnah Neyhart, deceased, ten thousand dollars.

5. The said partnership is to commence on the Twelfth day of January, A. D., 1877, and continue five years, to wit, until the Twelfth day of January, A. D., 1882.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE, JR.,
JOSHUA PEIRCE,
C. NEWLIN PEIRCE,
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
MARIA J. NEYHART,
Executor of Adnah Neyhart, dec'd.
WILLIAM T. SCHEIDE,
Executor of Adnah Neyhart, dec'd.
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
Executor of Adnah Neyhart, dec'd.
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
711 Executor of Adnah Neyhart, dec'd.

SEWING MACHINE NOTICE.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON, Straight Needle, Rotary Hook, Lock Stich are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, dress making, tailoring, shirts, collars, cloaks, skirts, mantillas, hats, caps, boots and shoes, umbrellas, parasols, etc. They work equally well upon woollen, cotton, silk or linen goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gether, hem, fell, card, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a perfect stitch, alike on both sides, of the article sewed.

E. M. RICH, Agent,
Bath street, Bristol.

I also REPAIR all kinds of Sewing Machines at short notice. 688

For Sale.

A HOUSE ON DORRANCE STREET,

BETWEEN POND AND RAILROAD,

With heater, gas and water.

713 C. W. PEIRCE.

GEORGE N. SMITH,

Cigar Manufactory,

No. 78 Bath Street corner of Buckley.

BRISTOL, PA.

THE **best 3 and 5 cent Cigar in Bristol.** Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c. 327

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

n always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.

And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line.

Save Your Hog Hair.

CASH PAID FOR HOG HAIR,

BY STAAKE & WAGNER,

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa.

Send Postal Card and the hair will be called for. 306

MISS MERRIAM'S

Family and Day School for Girls,

AT BRISTOL, PA.,

THE Second Term of Miss Merriam's School begins on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1877. Thoroughly competent teachers have been secured for the different departments of instruction. For circulars, address MISS A. MERRIAM,

716 Bristol, Penn.

FRANK P. ADAMS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

No. 16 Wood Street,

504 BRISTOL, PA.

Bristol.

Christmas, 1876.

NEW AND SUITABLE GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR

Holiday Presents!

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7,

We will open an extensive assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Embracing the latest novelties at very low prices.

Also, a large line of

STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES,

DRESS FABRICS, in great variety,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

From 25c. to 75c. per yard.

French Merinoes and Cashmeres.

Colored Cashmeres, 20 cents, 25 cents, 40 cents yd.

DAMASSE, all shades, at 28c. yd.

POPLINS, all shades, at 22c. yd.

Ladies' Cloaks.

A large assortment from $3.00 to $20.00.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Furs,

In Lynx, Imitation Seal, Grebe and Coney, from $1.50 set, to $15.00 set.

Fancy Goods.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes.

Work Baskets, Boxes and Needle Cases.

Wire Watch Stands, and Card Baskets.

Fine Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Florida Waters.

Leather Goods.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

Pocket Books from 10c. up.

Writing Desks and Portfolios.

Ladies' and Gents' Travelling Bags and Shawl Straps

FINE GLASS WARE AND BRONZES.

PLATED AND WIRE CASTORS.

White Stone China Tea Sets.

TOY TEA SETS.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF

DOLLS.

Alphabet and Picture Blocks,

Chopped Up Puzzles,

AND

TOY BOOKS.

Express Wagons,

SLEDS,

AND

TOOL CHESTS,

FOR THE BOYS.

CONFECTIONERY,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CITRON,
LEMON PEEL,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
CANNED FRUITS,
MINCE MEAT,
FRUIT BUTTERS, &c.

No one can fail to find something to please in the endless variety of goods we expose for sale.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

Next to Canal Bridge,

MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

Philadelphia.

Having Very Much Enlarged Our Store,

We have now as complete and well-selected a Stock of

FURNITURE, { FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES.
BEDDING, { FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING COTS, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, TICKS, &c., &c.
BED CLOTHING, { BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES OF COTTON, WOOL OR DOWN, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, &c.,

AS CAN BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

312 21 & 23 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

INSURE IN THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Premiums Payable in Cash. Losses Payable in Cash. Dividends Payable in Cash.

ASSETS, January 1st, 1875, - - - $4,793,443.53.

President, GEORGE W. HILL.
Chairman of Finance Committee, ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
Vice President, GEORGE NUGENT.
Actuary, JOHN C. SIMS.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOHN S. WILSON.

☞ J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D., Medical Examiner, at office daily from 12 to 1 o'clock. 669

NO MORE LAMP CHIMNEYS.

THE CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR.

Greatest Invention of the Age.

Perfect Light. No More Lamp Chimneys. No More Breakage. No More Cleaning.

The CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR is unsurpassed for simplicity, perfection of light and cheapness. THE great objection heretofore of coal oil lamps has been the frequent breaking of chimneys making it a very expensive light. It has, therefore, employed the minds of inventors to try to abolish this evil, which has finally been accomplished by the invention of the CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR. It gives brilliancy of light, together with perfect safety.

Complete Lamps can be applied to all gas fixtures, and the "Illuminator" to all family lamps with a saving of 200 per cent. for the same light as gas. GEO. WAGNER, General Agent, Office, 224 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Address orders by mail as above. Agents wanted. 658

C. F. STEINBACH,

Photographer,

834 North Second Street, below Poplar Street, Philadelphia.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING.

I respectfully ask the readers of this paper to give me a call before going elsewhere,—all I ask is a trial. 616

Z. I. Leonard's Jewelry Store,

NO. 1729 GERMANTOWN AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Repairing of Fine Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Musical Boxes. Spectacles and Nose Glasses to suit all sights. A large stock of Clocks, at prices to suit the times. Repairing done at the shortest notice, and lower than any establishment up-town, by

667 **M. K. STUART, Watchmaker and Jeweller.**

B. SMITH,

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, REPAIRED, VARNISHED, AND OILED,

Chairs Re-Caned,

No. 209 Diamond Street, Corner Philip Street, Philadelphia.

All country orders promptly attended to.

Always on hand, a stock of Ladies' and Children's ROCKING CHAIRS, very cheap. Please give me a call. 598

DR. J. ENTRIKEN,

276 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, from $5 to $8 Per Set, Guaranteed.

Impression in the morning, teeth in the afternoon. Gas, 50 cents per tooth.

OLD SETS REPAIRED EQUAL TO NEW.

276 East Cumberland Street, half square from 5th and 6th St. Depot. 51

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

Rubber Printing Stamps

FOR MARKING CLOTHING AND BOOKS, Printing Envelopes, Cards, Bill Heads, &c., Rubber Dating, Bank and Business Stamps, of every description. Your name with Indelible Ink, box and pads sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar. Business Stamps from Two Dollars upwards. Society Stamps a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WALSH'S IMPROVED RUBBER HAND STAMP DEPOT,

Charlotte Street corner Girard Avenue, between N. 3d and 4th Streets.

Agents wanted. 664 PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY EHRESMANN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

676 **2140 North Front Street, Philadelphia.**

C. W. NEYENHOUSE,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

FINE FURNITURE,

No. 600 Arch Street, Third Floor, Philadelphia.

I respectfully call the attention to those in want of Fine Furniture. I have the facilities of getting up Furniture at a very low price. 665

J. MEYER,

Manufacturer of

The Patent Baskets,

WITH GALVANIZED HOOP AROUND THE HANDLE

TO PREVENT PULLING OUT, AND GUM RINGS ON THE LID. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Market and Clothes Baskets, Basket Chairs for Children, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. Cedar and Willow Ware repaired. Chairs Caned. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

524 North Sixth Street, above Spring Garden, Philadelphia. 531

I. PARDO,

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 607 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Price List.

Pants,	50 cts.	Coats,	75 cts.
Vests,	5 cts.	Overcoats,	$1 00

Repairing and Altering at low prices. 403

DR. FRANK'S DRUG STORE,

No. 2033 North Front Street,

NEAR KENSINGTON DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

THE readers of this advertisement in want of First-Class Drugs or Patent Medicines, will find we can sell as cheap as the cheapest. Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours. 379

PHILADELPHIA CHAIN WORKS,

North-East Corner Hancock and Putnam Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

PETER WALZER, ... PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAINS

FOR SUGAR MILLS, MACHINERY, WAGON, HARNESS AND RAILROAD USE. 414

Holiday Goods in Large Varieties, AT SIMPSON'S,

No. 339 North Second Street, below Callowhill, Philadelphia,

TOY AND VARIETY STORE.

Children's Coaches, Velocipedes, Table Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, **Baskets** of all kinds made to order.

Those in want of Goods in my line can do well by calling here. 608

LADIES' AND GENTS' OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,

227 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

655 R. W. VERMILYA.

LOOK!

R. TEMPLEMAN, Merchant Tailor,

714 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

Pants, made to order in a first-class style, from $4 to $8, worth $6 to $12. Good Suits of Plaid Cassimere, $17. For $20 we will make a Suit to order which cannot be bought ready-made for that money. Good Overcoats, $17 to $26. All work done in a first-class manner and a perfect fit guaranteed. Our prices are far below that of ready-made work. Ladies' Sacques cut in any style. 660

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

M. & A. HASSLER'S Manufactory,

No 634 Arch Street.

3 doors below 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Silk, Alpaca and Zanilla Umbrellas,

At low figures. Largest assortment in the city.

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS from $4.75 up. GOLD AND IVORY HEAD CANES in large variety. 669

LADIES' AND GENTS' PHILADELPHIA EATING HOUSE,

S. E. Corner Seventh and Market Streets.

JAMES STANDRING, Proprietor.

Beefsteak and Potatoes, Porksteak and Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Pot Pie, Fried Eggs, Fried Ham, Cold Ham, Boiled Eggs, Cod Fish Cakes, Broiled Steak and Potatoes, Oyster Soup, 10 cents each; Oyster Stews, 25 cents; Raw Oysters, 10 cents; Milk Toast, 12 cents; Buttered Toast, 7 cents; Coffee and Rolls, Pie and Milk, 10 cents each; Rice Pudding, Bread Pudding, 5 cts. each; Apple Dumpling, 10c.; Cup Custard, 6 cents; Pie of all kinds, Tea or Coffee per cup, two Buttered Rolls, 5 cts. each. SEGARS. A good and cheap Dinner every day. 596

Art.

Furnishing Materials,
Furniture Coverings,
Curtains and Draperies.

Combining Excellence in Quality and Design, with Economy in Cost.

WALRAVEN,

GIRARD ROW,

1105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 354

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS,

Nos. 235, 237, 239 & 241 North Third St.,

Above Race,

PHILADELPHIA. 545

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEVER GROW OLD.

I looked in the twilight mirror,
And saw the marks of care,
The crow's-feet and the wrinkles,
And the gray in the dark-brown hair.
My wife looked over my shoulder—
Most beautiful was she;
"Thou will never grow old, my love," she said,
"Never grow old to me.

For age is the chilling of heart,
And thine, as mine can tell,
Is as young and warm as when first we heard
The sound of our bridal bell!"
I turned and kissed her ripe red lips,
"Let time do its worst on me,
If in my soul my love, my faith,
I never seem old to thee!"

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

OSIERS.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Why is it that our farmers will still continue to follow the beaten track their fathers and grandfathers did before them, raising the same crops of wheat, and rye, and corn, and oats, when the western farmer, whose land does not cost one twentieth of theirs, and yields quite as well, if not better, and needs little or no manure, comes into the market in direct competition with only the small item of freight added. To be sure, modern inventions have given them mowers and reapers, and threashing and drilling machines, and other labor saving machinery, which their fathers knew nothing of, that has reduced the labor and expense of modern farming; but these apply as well to western as to eastern farming, and the freight adds so little to the cost of the western grain, that the farmer here expends almost as much in hauling his produce to market; in fact, a bushel of wheat is brought here now from St. Louis, or Chicago, some twelve hundred miles or more, for eighteen or twenty cents.

There are many acres of low meadow and, within a few miles of this borough, too wet to produce hay of a quality that will bring any thing like a price in the market, but which with the right kind of culture, could be made to pay more than any upland or fallow in the State. Certainly two or three times as much as any land sowed with wheat or any other grain, and without manure, and with far less labor, and always a sure crop. I have reference to the French Osier, or Red Basket Willow. There is now imported into this county, from six to eight millions of dollars worth of them annually. The manufactured article, as it comes into the market, amounts, both foreign and domestic together, to some twelve to eighteen millions of dollars. There are a few of them raised in the neighborhood of the city; there is no difficulty whatever in raising them. The shoots or branches of the previous year are cut into lengths of eight or ten inches, and merely stuck into the ground one or five inches, and prevented the first year from being choked with the grass, which would be all that would be required; no doubt some would have to be replanted, but after they have taken root, the whole planting is done; it is only gathering in the crop after that. The leaves will furnish all the manure that the trees will require, from that time. The trees or bushes should be planted nearly as close as corn, so as to make the shoots grow up straight and long, and not too thick, and prevent them from spreading, and also prevent the shoots from branching. The stems or body of the trees every year should have all the shoots cut off, leaving only the original stock, or stem, from two to three feet high, so as to make it easier to cut the shoots off the next year. The longer and smaller the shoots are the more valuable. They are cut in the spring before they begin to put out leaves, but after the sap is up, so that they will peel easily, then housed, and packed away, and when wanted for use, they are soaked in water for twenty-four hours, in order to take the bark off. I have not the data at hand today what the price is now, but think it is not less than fifty to sixty dollars per ton, and an acre of ground that would produce, say three tons of hay (which would be a good crop), would certainly produce four tons of willows. I have been informed by a glass manufacturer in Philadelphia that this country, at present, does not produce enough willows to cover the demijohns alone that are made here, without counting the baskets and other willow ware that are manufactured and sold in this market. This is all wrong, our country should produce all the raw material as well as the manufactured article. If our farmers were as enterprising as many of the New England farmers are (who make shoes all winter), they would manufacture baskets, &c., all through the cold weather, when there is very little to occupy them, and in this way make the winter months more profitable than the summer. A farmer who has ten or a dozen acres planted with Osiers, is always sure of a good crop and a ready market at good prices, and occupation for the whole family during the winter, making in addition to baskets, cradles, baby-wagons, sleighs, &c., and is not at the trouble of ploughing and seeding his land every year, as the trees once in good condition, will last a lifetime.

Their are many of the banked meadows, along the river, that in this way can be made to produce handsomely, as well as some of the islands in the river, where the ground is not too sandy. It would take several *hundred thousand acres* planted with willows, to produce sufficient to supply the market which is always increasing. This is certainly something worthy the attention of our farmers, more especially those who have low grounds or swampy meadows, and it is said that planting the willow tree has a tendency to drive away chills and fevers from the neighborhood, of places where they are planted, something like the the newly discovered properties of the Eucalyptus that are now being planted around the Pontine marshes near Rome. This may be both profitable to the farmers, and make his home more healthy, and at the same time reduce the imports of the country and in that way help to get it out of debt, bring about better times and aid in the early resumption of specie payments.

WILLOW.

LIVING BY THEIR WITS.—The Eureka (Nevada) *Sentinel* tells the following story of the early days of Eureka, when coin was scarce and credit difficult to obtain, and it used to worry some of the pioneers to keep a full larder: "There were four jolly good fellows living up in New York Canon, the owners of several fine locations, but bankrupt in purse, and their credit at the stores overdone. Their laziness was proverbial and they lived by their wits, and grew lean on their capital. While at breakfast, discussing the last remnants of provisions in the cabin, and already hungry in anticipation of the coming famine, it was suggested that a beef stew would be in order for dinner, provided the ingredients could be obtained. There was good water and excellent salt on hand; but the butcher was obdurate, and the grocer-keeper hard of heart, and needed considerable ingenuity to complete the list necessary to the concoction of the savory dish. After much consultation a plan was finally agreed on that promised success, and the quartette started for town to put the scheme in execution, one of the party proving himself with a couple of stout pins bent in the form of a hook—a necessary outfit if the plan worked. On arriving in town, two of the party lounged around the door of a grocery, where potatoes, onions, and other vegetables were temptingly exposed for sale, while the party with the pins and his companions proceeded to the butcher shop. One loitered on the threshold and gazed up and down the streets, while the other engaged the butcher in an animated conversation, in the course of which he pointed to our friend, and hinted that it would be a most excellent joke to fasten a piece of meat to the idler's coat. The butcher saw the point and handed over a huge round steak, which, with the aid of the pins, was fastened to the apparently unconscious victim's coat-tail. As soon as it was secured in the desired position, he moved slowly up the street, leaving the butcher convulsed with laughter at the success of the joke. The attention of the bystanders was attracted to the strange appendage. Some shouted, others laughed, and the victim increased his pace to a run, followed by the mob. As he passed the grocery, the confederates stationed at that point put in execution their part of the scheme by liberally pelting him with potatoes and onions, an example followed by the bystanders. He did not stop—that was not in the play—but he was soon out of view up the canon, going a gait that would have astonished a race horse. The excitement over, the three partners satisfied the street, stopping by the way to fill their capacious pockets with the vegetables so freely used as missiles, and then joined their companion at the cabin, indulged their mirth over the complete success of their stratagem. The quartet partook of a savory beef stew at dinner, much to their gratification, and to the disgust of the butcher when the joke was explained to him."

CAMPBELLITES COMPARED TO FISHES OUT OF WATER.—If any of our clerical brethren can send us a neater hit than this, just received from a friend in Missouri, we should be pleased to see it:—

A doctor and a Campbellite preacher who were riding along together in the outskirts of Kingston, Missouri, not long ago, overtook a ragged urchin with a string of small fish, which he had just caught in a creek close by. The preacher accosted the lad in a patronizing way:

'My son, what do you call those fish?'

'Campbellites!' promptly responded the boy.

'Why do you call them Campbellites?'

'Because they spoil so quick after I get them out of the water!'—*Harper's Magazine.*

An emigrant hearing the sunset gun at New York, asked a sailor: "What is that?" "Why, that's sunset!" was the reply. "Sunset!" said Pat. "And does the sun go down in this country with such a bang as that?"

Bristol.

The Cheapest Store in The County.

CHRISTMAS PRICE LIST.

DRY GOODS.

Grey Blankets, 50 cts; elegant White Blankets, 1.25; Gum Blankets, 8 cent $1.00, Velveteens, 40c yard, up; Shawls $1.50; Red Flannel all Wool, 22 cts yd; Grey Flannel 16c; Rich Design Curtain Lace 12c; Canton Flannel 8c; Best Calico 7c, yd; Crash 16c; Table Linen, 18, 20 and 25c up; Linen Towells, 10c; Ladies Hand Wrappers $1.25; Felt skirts 60c up.

NOTIONS.

Skirt Braid, 5c, Pins, 3c paper; Best Cotton, 6 cts, spool; Silk Dress Buttons, 1, 8, 10 per doz; Ladies Gents, and children's hockings, 10 cts; the largest and cheapest stock of embroideries in the county. 10,000 yds, at 6c, yd up; Luburins 45c; Cabins, 75c; Writing Paper 6c quire; pint bottles Ink 5c; 50 yd Spool Silk 7c; Walnut Picture Frames, 20 cts. Toilet Soap, 3c and 4c. Table Knives and Forks 20 cts dozen; Dinner Plates 5c; Cups, 2 cts., Tumblers, 55 cts. doz.; Spoons 50cts doz; blacking Brushes 15c, Razor Strops 10c; Wash Blue, 2 boxes for 5c, White Lead 8½c lb.

GROCERIES.

Canned Peaches 15c; tall mackerel, 3 for 10c; and $1.10 per kit; Good tin coffee, 25 cts. per lb; good black tea, 40c, 3lbs; washing soap, 5c, and 4cts; Rice, 8 cts. lb; Star 7, 8 cts lb, New Orleans molasses, 70 and 80 cts gallon; Tobacco, 60 cts lb; Cigars, $1.50 box, Best Mince Meat 11 cts lb, 10 cts by the bucket; New Currants, 10cts lb; splendid Raisins 14, 16 and 18cts lb; Fine Spices at low figures; Splendid Seedless Raisins, 16cts lb New Turkey Prunes 3 lbs for 25cts, Good Japan Tea 50 cts, lb; Pepper 5cts quarter. A full line of Groceries at City Prices.

CLOTHING.

India Rubber Coats $2.25, Overalls 40cts, men's and boys hats 40c and 50c; mens strong working pants, 75c and 87c up, Gent's and boys' good undershirts 25c; Gent's fine Bosom dress shirts $1.00 strong overshirts 50cts, shirts for the money; collars 5c a box; full line of men's and boys' undershirts and Drawers. Overshirts, Overhalls are at very low prices, splendid Blue Flanned Shirts $1.25 Extra heavy Duck Overhalls, 60cts; splendid Percale shirts, two collars 75c; good Calico shirts 50c and 75 cts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies Button Leather 1.00; Gent's heavy Working Shoes, 1.25, Congress gaiters, 1.00 1.25; Seweed 1.50; Gaiters 2.00; elegant kid hand embroidered slippers 1.25; Leather Slippers 60cts, Children's patent leather tips, button shoes, 62cts; White Kid Slippers for Balls or parties 1.00, Men's heavy tapped sole, boots $2.25 worth $3.00; Gent's calf skin boots tapped soles only 3.00, Childrens laced and button shoes below City Prices; Ladies heavy Pebble laced shoes $1.00 $1.10

MILLINERY GOODS.

Silk Ribbon, 50c yard; Ostrich feathers 10cts; Black and Brown Silk Velvet 1.00 yd, French Flowers 15 and 20cts so easy; Black, Brown, Cardinal, Blue Velveteen at half price.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Dolls 5cts, up, Vases, Writing Desks, Brackets, Frames, Pocket Books, Toys &c., very cheap than Importers sales. Call and be convinced, no charge for looking. Ask your neighbors, if we do not carry out our promises, every one guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. No trouble given if we have not the goods we advertise. Butter and eggs take them in trade.

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BRISTOL, PA.

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NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after November 27, 1876.

Trains to and from Bristol Station
For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7.13, 7.40, 8.26, 9.30 A. M., 12.10, 4.00, and 7.21, P. M. West Phila. Depot, 6.25, 11.10 A. M., and 4.25, 9.09, and 9.38 P. M. On Sundays, Kensington Depot, 12.46 and 5.27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 6.25, 11.10 A. M., and 3.09 and 9.38 P. M.

For New York.

At 1.16, 7.11, 9.24, and 11.47 A. M., 2.27, 6.21, and 7.18 P. M. Sundays 9.21 A. M., and 7.48 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 7.29, 7.41, 9.21, 11.09, and 11.47 A. M., 2.27, 3.40, 4.19, 5.41, 6.41, 9.24, 7.48, and 9.06 P. M. On Sundays, 9.21, 11.09 A. M. and 2.49 7.48 P. M.

The 7.29, 11.47, A. M., 4.19, and 6.01 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Trenton.

At 6.40, 7.10, 8.00, 9.10, and 10.50 A., 12.15, 12.20, 2.50, 3.10, 6.55, and 9.14 P. M. On Sundays, 12.20 noon, and 9.14 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot at 5.40, and 10.15 A. M., 2.05, 3.10, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, and 8.20 P. M. (on Sundays, 10.15 A. M., and 2.05 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7.00, 8.30 and 11.00 A. M., and 1.40, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. and 12.00 night. On Sundays, 8.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

From New York.

At 8.35, and 10.25 A. M. 12.55, and 6.55 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.7 6.35, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 7.20, 9.10 A. M 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.55 and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Lurie, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A. M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

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Of the most certain bearing hardy kinds. EVERGREENS for hedging or single planting. CAROLINA POPLARS, best trees for lawns or street. Best Strawberries, Raspberries and Grapes. Send for a catalogue. WILLIAM PARRY.
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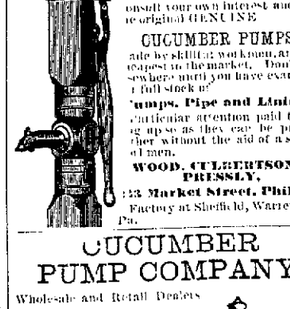

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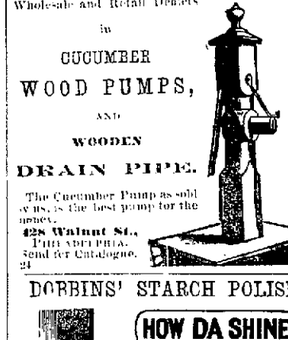

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P. S.—My prices are lower than any China Store in the city. 617

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THE GREAT FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
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WITH a choice selection of pure staple Groceries, including Preserves of all kinds, together with Jellies, Sauces, Canned Fruits, and all other articles for family use. Your attention is particularly called to our choice brands of Teas, Coffees and Sugars. The lowest price for cash only. Your patronage respectfully solicited. 618

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L. MARKS,
No. 706 N. Second Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in SHOES, DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS, WRAPPERS, ETC.,
FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS, retailed at wholesale prices. A specialty in ladies and gents' Shoes at lower prices than can be bought at wholesale in the city. 643

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Window Glass, Paint, Oil and Varnish Store,
JUST OPENED AT
No. 1752 North Eleventh Street,
(Between Columbia and Montgomery Avenues.) PHILADELPHIA.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened at the above place a New Store for the sale of Window Glass of all sizes and qualities; Paints of all kinds, mixed and unmixed; Oils, Varnish, Turpentine and Putty. He would invite the attention of Builders and all others to his stock. By buying and selling for cash he is enabled to offer all articles in his line at the reduced rates of the times. Don't forget the place—1752 North Eleventh Street.
G. W. REYNOLDS.
563

HOWES IMPROVED SCALES.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON STOCK AT WAREHOUSE.
213 Market Street, Philadelphia.
ISRAEL S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Also Commission Merchant, IRON, STEEL, &c. 647

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!
TO OUR
DRAW-CUT SAUSAGE CHOPPERS, SAUSAGE STUFFERS.
MANUFACTURED BY THE MURRAY IRON WORKS, BURLINGTON, IOWA.
JAMES JOHNSON, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, says: "I have used the No. 2 Chopper for two seasons. I have cut 25,000 lbs. of meat for myself, and 5,000 lbs. for other people. I think it does more than claimed in the circular; and if I could not get another like it, no money could buy it. Your Stuffer is perfection."
ISRAEL S. WILLIAMS, Agent of these Machines,
648 213 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THEODORE METIUS,
Carpet Manufacturer,
No. 1755 Germantown Avenue, below Montgomery, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in INGRAIN, VENITIAN AND RAG CARPETS. Window Shades, Oil Cloths and Table Covers always on hand. Rag Carpets made to order. 607

MRS. WILLIAM E. CROLIUS,
DEALER IN
Cigars, Cigarettes, and all kinds of Confectionery,
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
BERKS STREET,
678 OPPOSITE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

W. WALLICK,
No. 729 North Second St., Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
French Plate Mirrors & Looking Glasses
Of every description, Window Cornices, Square and Oval Frames for Portraits, Photographs and Oil Paintings; Flower Frames, Etc., Etc. Also Dealer in Oil Paintings, Chromos and Engravings. Window and Looking Glass Plates. Re-Gilding done. 629

Bristol.

APPLE JELLY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Fresh Invoice of
APPLE JELLY,
From New York State.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
M. A. WALMSLEY,
Corner Radcliffe and Mill Streets,
BRISTOL, PA. 640

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, &c., &c.,
(No hazardous risks taken.)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.
The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.
Full particulars given. Apply at office
No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 730

FURNITURE
Re-Upholstered Repaired and Varnished.
HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER AND RENOVATED.
Chairs Re-Caned. Also, Three-Ply Veneering Seats put in Chairs.
FEATHERS RENOVATED BY STEAM.
N. B.—I am now prepared to Renovate Feather Beds. I claim for the machine I use that while it destroys the germ of the feather moth, it does not injure the feathers, which the hot-air machines are apt to do. Persons wishing to have their Beds Renovated, by letting me know in the morning can have them returned at night ready for use.
JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, Rear of Presbyterian Church,
296 BRISTOL, PA.

W. W. GILLINGHAM,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
EMILIE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
Boots, Shoes, &c.,
Constantly on hand—cheap for cash.
JUST OPENED!
JOHN LONGSTRETH'S
NEW STORE,
Cor. Bath and Buckley Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES
Constantly on hand. Cheap for cash. 556

Groceries & Provisions.
A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.
GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,
At the Old Established
Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts,
Respectfully informs his friends that he still lives and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with any thing in the market. Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season. 19

JAMES POSTENS,
HAVING LEASED THE
DELAWARE HOUSE,
AND FITTED IT UP WITH A VIEW TO THE COMFORT OF ITS PATRONS, has determined to make this
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
in every respect, and will receive guests on moderate terms.
Board by the day or week. 569

GEORGE S. STONE & SON,
BRISTOL, PA.
(Formerly of Philadelphia.)
PLUMBERS
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS.
Also, Dealer in Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, & Well and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Repair work solicited.
For the present, orders left at the E. st corner of Wood and Lafayette streets, or at the office of Livingston Mills, will receive prompt attention.
Reference: C. W. & J. Price. 686

ARTHUR T. COLLINS,
(SUCCESSOR TO HEPWORTH & COLLINS,)
Foot of Market Street,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBER,
Steam and Gas Fitter,
Lead and Iron Pipes, Pumps, Gas Fixtures, Hydraulic Rams,
And all material connected with the trade, at lowest market prices.
Parties will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. All work guaranteed. 532

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

A. K. HOFF'S
BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE
BAKERY,
NO. 28 MILL STREET,
Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 389

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake
BAKER.
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.
BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 981
"GREY EAGLE" MAKES YOU HAPPY

Bristol.

The Universal Cooking Stove!
The most perfect Gas and Smoke Consuming Stove in the market.
THIS STOVE by an entire retrocession of the present mode of combustion, prevents the enormous waste of unconsumed gases and smoke, which it is conceded by the scientific world is made by all Stoves on the old plan.
It produces more heat with much less fuel. It will burn Hard Coal, Soft (Bituminous) Coal, or Wood. It feeds itself. It will bake all day without removing the fire, and has many advantages over all Cooking Stoves. Patented November 28th, 1871, by C. B. GREGORY. Our exhibition stove for sale at
THE BRISTOL IRON FOUNDRY.
A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up
STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.
Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.
BLACKSMITHS TUYERES, TYRE BENDERS, MOULD BOARDS, CELLAR GRATINGS, many other small articles on hand and for sale at low prices.
FINE CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
THOMAS B. HARKINS,
Dorrance Street, Bristol, Pa.
592

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
BRISTOL, PA.
601

Great Reduction in Prices of
STOVES.
I will Sell Stoves at a Small Percentage above Cost for Cash, until March 1st.
Cool Hods, Shovels, Pokers, Hollow Ware, Japanned Ware, Plain Tin Ware, &c., &c., at very low prices to close out present stock.
THOMAS BARNARD,
645 16 & 18 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,
BRISTOL, PA.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR GRAINING.
ORNAMENTAL WALL PAINTING executed in the best manner. FRESCOING, GILDING and VARNISHING promptly attended to. All work guaranteed.
Office: Foot of Pond Street, near Rogers' Mills. Residence—Locust St. near Otter. 344

M. V. DEY,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FAN